

U.N. seeks action to protect UNIFIL

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, calling the recent deaths of two UNIFIL soldiers in southern Lebanon deliberate killings, urged Security Council members on Tuesday to take action to ensure the U.N. force was able to carry out its mandate. In a special written report to the council, he said, "These deaths were the first deliberate killings of UNIFIL (U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon) personnel since the series of incidents which afflicted the force between August and December 1986." In the first incident, on Aug. 25, a vehicle containing the company commander of B company of the Nepalese battalion, another Nepalese officer and three Nepalese soldiers was ambushed west of the village of Kafra. One of the soldiers was killed and three occupants of the vehicle were wounded. The second death occurred on Oct. 4 when members of the Israeli-allied SLA militia, after being prevented from forcing their way through a UNIFIL position, fired three light machinegun rounds and wounded a sentry in the leg. As the wounded man was being evacuated in a fully marked U.N. ambulance, he was hit in the neck and killed by one of three heavy machinegun rounds fired at the vehicle.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرابطة

Pakistan holds six Soviet airmen

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Pakistan showed six Soviet airmen to reporters Tuesday night, saying it would hand them over to the Soviet embassy although they were caught with their two helicopters in Pakistani territory. A Foreign Ministry spokesman refused to comment on allegations that the Soviets had been on an espionage mission. However, he identified them as members of the 217th KGB army guard brigade, and showed charred papers he said were documents the four officers and two enlisted men had tried to destroy. The spokesman said the airmen landed their Mi-24 gunships in northern Pakistan last Saturday, but it took Pakistani forces 24 hours to find and capture them. He said it was an "irrelevant question" when asked whether press reports were true that the helicopters had been the scene of recent clashes between India and Pakistani forces. A pilot, identified as Nikolai Petur, said through an interpreter: "We basically did not want to fly over Pakistan but to fly over Soviet territory." Another, identified as Yevgeni Nicolai, said the pilots had lost direction in some clouds and landed in Pakistan by mistake.

King visits Baghdad, returns after talks with Iraqi president on Nov. 8 summit

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman on Tuesday evening after a brief working visit to Baghdad, during which he discussed with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein preparations for the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held here on Nov. 8.



His Majesty King Hussein with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein during a short visit he paid to Baghdad Tuesday evening (Petra photo).
الملك الحسين مع الرئيس العراقي صدام حسين في زيارته القصيرة الى بغداد يوم الثلاثاء (صورة من طرف وكالة الأنباء العراقية)

The King flew to Baghdad on Tuesday noon, shortly after he bid farewell to Pakistani President General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, who left Amman for Turkey at the end of his three-day state visit to Jordan.

Petra said the King and President Hussein also exchanged views regarding the Amman summit and means to ensure the meeting's success.

The King was accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odah and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. The two leaders also made a

thorough evaluation of the recent developments in the Iran-Iraq war. Petra said that President Hussein assured His Majesty of "Iraq's strong position in the war and the country's capabilities of confronting the Iranian aggressors."

The King and President Hussein also discussed the current developments on the Arab scene. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Prime Minister Affairs Abdul Wahab Al Majali, and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker received His Majesty and the accompanying delegation upon their return to Amman.

Upon his arrival in Baghdad, King Hussein was received by President Hussein, Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Taha Yassin Ramadan, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, members of

Howe warns Israel to act towards Mideast peace

BLACKPOOL (AP) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe warned Israel on Tuesday that action was needed to resolve the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Howe said he was convinced the proposed Middle East peace conference offered the best and the only practical way forward.

The foreign secretary spoke to the Conservative Friends of Israel in Blackpool, where the Conservative Party is holding its annual conference (See page 8).

He praised the work already done by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel.

His remarks appeared to be addressed mainly to the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, and those like him who have publicly opposed such a conference.

"Many in Israel already share the view that a conference is the essential next step towards peace," Mr. Howe said. "But some see it as a trap, a lure to entice Israel into a forum where solutions will be imposed and her right to negotiate subject to veto by others."

"This is not what we are talking about. No proposal for negotiations on such a basis would deserve or get our support."

Mr. Howe noted there were those who asserted that Israeli "security" was fundamentally incompatible with what he said was an essential pillar of any just settlement in the Middle East: The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

"In my view the underlying challenge to Israel's security can be defeated only when the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people are satisfied."

"Zionist patriots should be the first to recognise the patriotism of Palestinians. Unless patriots are prepared to salute and live with each other they risk turning each other into fanatics — terrorists or tyrants."

Mr. Howe told the Israelis that the costs of maintaining the status quo were heavy as the military effort produced economic and social strains, and he warned against what he called the "brutalising effects" of two decades of Israeli rule in the occupied territories.

He said the Arab population of Israel and the occupied territories was rapidly growing and might reach 45 per cent of the total by the end of this century.

"How can Israel come to terms with them while preserving her security and the democratic values for which she is so widely admired. Not surely through inhuman proposals for relocation of the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories."

Mr. Howe said a negotiated settlement would require greater confidence and trust between the parties than now existed.

Fahd: S. Arabia and Jordan share same views on Amman summit

JEDDAH (Agencies) — King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia said Tuesday his country and Jordan shared identical views on the latest developments in the region and issues to be dealt with at the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

King Fahd's remarks, carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, followed a recent round of talks between the Saudi leader and His Majesty King Hussein on preparations for the Amman summit and efforts to achieve Arab solidarity.

King Fahd briefed his cabinet on the outcome of King Hussein's tour of Arab Gulf capitals where the Jordanian monarch secured broad Arab support for a com-

promise proposal to overcome Syrian and Libyan reservations and ensure their attendance at the summit by including the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese situation in the conference agenda.

King Hussein returned to Amman last Thursday after talks with the leaders of Oman, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar as well as King Fahd.

King Hussein's tour of the Gulf was seen as a major Jordanian effort to ensure maximum attendance at the summit by expanding the agenda for the gathering to include the Arab-Israeli conflict and the situation in strife-torn Lebanon in addition to the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq

war, which was earlier cited as the main subject to be tackled during the conference.

The Saudi king briefed his cabinet on Tuesday on the various stands vis-a-vis current events on the Arab scene and the recent developments on both the regional and international levels.

In a dispatch from Abu Dhabi, Petra said on Tuesday that all leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will attend the Amman summit.

GCC Assistant Secretary General Saif Ibn Hashel Al Masri told reporters in Abu Dhabi that the GCC was currently working to "clear inter-Arab disputes" and unify Arab ranks before the Amman summit, Petra reported.

Mubarak gets huge 'yes' vote for new term

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak has won a thumping 97 per cent referendum vote to lead the nation for the next six years, the government announced on Tuesday.

A high 88.5 per cent of the electorate turned out to cast their ballots on Monday to back Mr. Mubarak for a second term in office, according to figures announced on television by Interior Minister Zaki Badr.

The minister said out of 12,445,022 valid votes cast, 12,086,327, or 97.12 per cent, said yes. Those who opposed a second term numbered 358,695, or 2.88 per cent, Mr. Badr said.

The result was "a firm response to calls for passivism and negativism," Mr. Badr said.

King congratulates Mubarak

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday contacted President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt over the phone to congratulate him on his reelection for a second term in a nation-wide referendum. The King expressed his delight over the result of the referendum and said it reflected the Egyptian people's confidence in the leadership of President Mubarak.

The reelection of the Egyptian leader was good news for all Arabs, the King said.

Chirac's and Shultz's plans upset Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, both due to visit Israel shortly, set off separate rows on Tuesday over Jerusalem.

U.S. officials said Mr. Shultz, in a break with custom, would lodge outside Jerusalem on his visit this month. Israeli officials said Mr. Chirac was trying to avoid an official reception at Jerusalem city hall when he visits from Nov. 1-3.

Western diplomatic sources said France apparently wished to avoid lending legitimacy to a claim by Israel's Teddy Kollek to be mayor of all Jerusalem, including Arab Jerusalem.

The international community, including France and the United States, rejects Israel's claim that Jerusalem is its "undivided and eternal" capital. Major embassies are in Tel Aviv.

"I don't know if Chirac knows what this means. We are surprised, this is the first time this has happened," an Israeli spokesman told Reuters.

French officials were unavailable for comment, but Israeli officials said the French wanted the reception held elsewhere.

Mr. Kollek, who cancelled a trip abroad to greet Mr. Chirac, was said by an aide to be furious since it was Mr. Chirac who asked for a municipal reception and he had previously visited city hall as mayor of Paris. They said he might boycott Mr. Chirac's visit.

The decision was potentially embarrassing both to Mr. Chirac, keen to woo French Jewish voters for France's 1988 presidential election, and the Israeli government, which wants his visit to highlight an improvement in Franco-Israeli relations.

Mr. Shultz's decision angered right-wing political leaders and puzzled Middle East experts, who said the break with custom was poorly timed if Washington hoped to move the peace process forward.

U.S. secretaries of state traditionally stay at a hotel in West Jerusalem.

Pakistan pledges to support possible U.N. sanctions on Iran

President Zia leaves after three-day visit

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq wound up a three-day state visit to Jordan on Tuesday saying his country was prepared to support any sanctions taken by the United Nations against Iran if Tehran refused to endorse U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 of July 20.



His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday bids farewell to Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq upon the Pakistani leader's departure from Amman after a three-day visit (Petra photo).

General Zia, addressing an informal meeting with Jordanian journalists at the Basman Palace Tuesday morning, said: "Pakistan will support all efforts, international and regional, that would result in a productive end to the war. If the Security Council decides on sanctions, we will support the international effort."

The Pakistani leader, who left for Turkey at the end of the visit, said his country, "although a neighbour of Iran, was able to keep neutrality — an equal distance from both countries."

His neutrality in the Gulf war, he said, made Pakistan a "target of criticism from both (Iran and Iraq)." He said Pakistan was among the first to seek an end to the war since its breakout in 1980 through the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations.

President Zia and an official delegation accompanying him were seen off upon departure from Amman on Tuesday by

(Continued on page 3)

Iraqis hit ship in Gulf, vow to avenge missile attacks

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes attacked a ship in the Gulf on Tuesday and vowed to answer Iran's missile attacks on Baghdad by blitzing Iranian cities with air raids, artillery and new long-range missiles that can reach Tehran.

A war communiqué carried by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraqi jet fighters at 6:30 p.m. (1530 GMT) raided a "big naval target," military parlance for a large tanker or cargo vessel.

The agency did not name the vessel and there was no immediate confirmation of the attack from Gulf-based marine sources.

The raid came the day after Iraq hit five tankers at an Iranian terminal in the Strait of Hormuz.

Reuters reported from Dubai, Iraqi aircraft had flown in force to bombard Iran on Tuesday after the overnight missile strikes on Baghdad by which Tehran hopes to stop Iraq from raiding Iranian cities and ships.

Eyewitnesses quoted by Reuters said waves of fighter-bombers left the Iraqi capital into which two surface-to-surface missiles slammed late on Monday night.

Iraqi officials said the missile strikes killed several people and

pledged heavy reprisal. As the Iraqi warplanes headed east, Tehran Radio, monitored in Cyprus, said: "We hope the events of the past month — the new round of Iraqi attacks on cities and tankers — will end with the missile response of Islamic Iran."

And it threatened its Gulf war foe with "a harder slap in the face," if the raids continued.

A Cypriot vessel, hit in the Iraqi air raid on Monday, was meanwhile burning out of control off the Iranian coast.

Gulf-based maritime salvage executives said the 25,879-tonne Cypriot tanker Shining Star was a fireball almost 24 hours after it was hit. The ship was abandoned, they said, after 15 tugboats had failed to control the blaze.

In Baghdad, government-run newspapers said the Iraqi armed forces were to use for the first time an Iraqi-manufactured 650-kilometre missile against Iranian cities, indicating that Tehran would be the prime target.

"Iraq had the capability to strike Iranian cities with Iraqi-built missiles, pound them with thousands of artillery guns and more than a hundred warplanes,"

warned the newspaper Al Qadisiya, organ of the Iraqi armed forces.

It said that each of the planes in Iraq's possession "is capable of carrying a bomb load far surpassing the destructive power of any missile or gun the Iranian regime can use against Iraq."

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Monday's missiles killed and wounded an unspecified number of civilians, damaged a school and destroyed homes, shops and businesses.

"With this vile crime, the Iranian regime voluntarily threw itself into a fatal situation that will crush its bones," Baghdad Radio warned.

"They (Iranians) will not have to wait too long before they are punished for their abominable crimes and their opposition to peace settlements," said the newspaper Al Thawra.

Baghdad residents told AP they heard an explosion at 10:07 p.m. (1907 GMT) Monday. It was the first time Iran fired a missile into Baghdad in more than seven months.

A second missile rocked a residential area of Baghdad about 12:25 a.m. Tuesday.

RJ hijack suspect faces new charges

WASHINGTON (AP) — A suspected Lebanese hijacker pleaded innocent Tuesday to new charges in connection with the 1985 hijacking and destruction of a Royal Jordanian (RJ) airliner.

At the arraignment of Fawaz Younis, federal prosecutors said that the defendant suffered fractures on both wrists after he was arrested last month by FBI agents who had lured him onto a private yacht in the Mediterranean Sea.

The superseding nine-count indictment filed Tuesday in U.S. district court contains additional charges of air piracy, placing a destructive device aboard an aircraft, committing violence aboard an aircraft, and aiding and abetting.

Younis, who is being held at an undisclosed location by U.S. marshals, wore a bright blue short-sleeved shirt and dark blue pants. One of two wrist casts had been removed by an orthopedic surgeon.

Assistant U.S. attorney J. Ramsey Johnson said authorities "were both concerned and frankly surprised" that Younis suffered broken wrists while in FBI custody.

U.S. Senate votes again to ban all imports from Iran

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Senate voted again on Tuesday for a U.S. embargo on Iranian oil and other imports, sending a new message to Iran that Washington will not conduct business as usual while tensions run high in the Gulf.

The Senate voted 93-0 for the U.S. embargo of Iranian products as a separate piece of legislation. Last week, it approved the same measure as an amendment to the 1988 defence bill, which President Reagan has threatened to veto.

The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee approved a similar measure with little debate, and sent it to the full House of Representatives. If a bill is passed by both houses of Congress and passed into law, the ban would last until Iran halts belligerent acts against Gulf shipping.

Under the legislation, all U.S. imports from Iran would be banned immediately, unless President Ronald Reagan certifies that the ban would harm U.S. interests. In that case, the president could delay the effective date of the ban by up to six months.

The Reagan administration, while expressing sympathy with

the legislation's intent, has taken no position on the bill, and one administration official said a ban would be unlikely to be effective.

"It would be more a profound moral statement than an effective cutoff of their exports," said Paul Freedenberg, acting undersecretary of commerce for export administration. He cited previous U.S. efforts to harm Libya's oil exports by imposing a ban, which met with "no success."

The house version also gives the president authority to enter into talks with other countries in an effort to get them to ban Iranian imports as well.

In Kuwait, U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington said on Tuesday he supported a boycott of oil from Iran, which has threatened U.S. warships and merchant shipping in the Gulf.

"I think it's a good idea. It's a moral statement," he told a news conference at the end of a brief visit to Kuwait.

Mr. Herrington said he could think of few cases in which boycotts had worked. But he added, "the American people would rather walk than use Iranian oil especially when proceeds of that oil buy weapons that could be used against U.S. troops."

INSIDE

- Sharara says U.S. backing Syrian role in Lebanon, page 2
- Crown Prince and Rifai confer with Saudi fund head, page 3
- The present dilemma Arab Order — any way out, page 4
- Saudi designer seeks fashion outlet in West, page 5
- American baseballers gearing up for play-offs, page 6
- Expert on housing evaluates Jordan's real estate market, page 7
- Rabuka declares Fiji a republic, page 8

Iran doubles tanker fleet to combat Iraq's naval raids

By Ed Blanche
Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Iran, its oil lifeline under fierce attack by Iraq's air force, was reported to have doubled its tanker fleet to maintain vital exports as Iraq stepped up its bombing offensive in the Gulf war, hitting key island oil terminals.

The Middle East Economic Survey, a respected oil newsletter published in Nicosia, reported on Monday that Iran has chartered some 14 more tankers in recent weeks, raising its fleet to 29 vessels.

This appeared to be a desperate, and increasingly costly, effort by Tehran to keep its oil exports flowing in the face of almost daily Iraqi air strikes against its tankers.

The Iraqis have claimed to have hit at least 21 Iranian vessels since Aug. 29 in one of the most ferocious periods in the so-called "tanker war" that began in 1984. Most of the hits have been confirmed by independent shipping sources in the Gulf.

Iraq's air force, which outnumbered Iran's by about 8-1, delivered another heavy blow to the Iranians Monday, mounting long-range raid on the makeshift

Larak and Lavan island terminals in the southern reaches of the Gulf.

Shipping sources confirmed three vessels were hit at Larak, including the world's largest supertanker, the 564,739-tonne Seawise Giant, which the Iraqis were using as a storage ship.

There had been speculation that the Iraqis had put half of the Iranian tanker fleet, previously believed to number only 15 or 16 vessels, out of action.

But by doubling the size of the fleet that, despite sky-high insurance rates, shuttles between the big Kharg Island terminal in the northern Gulf to Larak and the makeshift loading terminals in the south, Tehran has apparently been able to maintain its oil exports at around 2 million barrels a day.

Despite the losses from Iraqi

air raids, the survey estimated that Iran still has some 20 tankers carrying crude and petroleum products plying the Gulf.

The Iraqis had another seven tankers, including the Seawise Giant, with a storage capacity of 20 million barrels at Larak along with eight products tankers with a capacity of 12 million barrels.

The Iraqis have also been pounding Iranian oil refineries, pumping stations and oilfields to sever Tehran's main economic artery.

The Tabriz refinery in north-west Iran, which has a capacity of 80,000 barrels a day, was believed to be out of action after being bombed last month, oil industry sources said.

Little is known of the impact of the Iraqi offensive on Iran's oil production.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted an unidentified "knowledgeable source" several days ago saying that Iran's oil export operations are continuing normally.

"Certain initiatives by Iran have enabled her to deliver crude to customers without delay," he said. IRNA did not elaborate. But the Middle East Economic

Survey estimated that Iran's oil production has fallen from 2.8 million barrels a day in August to around 2.2 million barrels daily last month.

Iraqi bombing slashed Iranian oil exports to around 600,000 barrels a day in an earlier offensive late last year. Baghdad has vowed to keep up its latest air campaign until Tehran's economy has been shattered.

Despite the hostility between the United States and Iran since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution in 1979, the U.S. Commerce Department disclosed last week that the United States bought Iranian oil worth nearly \$1 billion in the first seven months of this year.

That is almost double the total for all of 1986, according to Commerce Department statistics, and about what it costs Tehran every month to pay for its war effort.

The U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee have voted to stop all Iranian imports.

Iraq said Monday's raids were in retaliation for Iranian shelling of the border cities of Basra, Sulaimaniyah, Qalabat Deza and Khanaqin Sunday that killed 31 civilians and wounded 51.

Japan to resume sailings in Gulf

TOKYO (R) — Japanese-owned tankers are expected to resume sailings into the Gulf in convoys, possibly as early as Wednesday, oil industry sources said on Tuesday.

They said the All Japan Seamen's Union and the Japanese shipowners were to discuss the proposal with officials of the transport and foreign ministries later Tuesday.

A total of 14 Japanese-owned ships, comprising nine very large crude carriers (VLCCs) and five liquefied petroleum gas carriers are currently outside the Strait of Hormuz waiting for permission to continue their voyages, the source said.

The Japanese shipping industry suspended Gulf sailings last week following attacks on two Japanese-manned ships in the waterway, a major area of conflict in the Iran-Iraq war.

In early September, Japanese ship owners and the sailors' union suspended sailings into the Gulf for five days following attacks on several Japanese-operated tankers.

Since then, the industry has advised ships to sail only in daylight to make their identities clearer.

Tanker operators in Tokyo said they expect Gulf sailings to be resumed soon following the safe passage of nine Japanese-manned vessels out of the Gulf on Monday night.

Iranian embassy officials told Tokyo on Monday that Iran would not attack friendly ships in the Gulf and denied it was responsible for the recent attacks.

Oil traders said a prolonged ban on Gulf sailings by Japanese-flag ships would have little impact on oil prices.

Japanese refiners have large stocks in reserve at present which would cushion the effect of delays, they said.

Dispute over proceeds mar prospects for King Tut show

BOSTON (AP) — A bid by some American museums to stage a major new exhibit of Egyptian relics is in trouble because of haggling over money and objects to be displayed, museum officials say.

Ill feeling between Egypt and U.S. exhibitors over money first surfaced after the King Tut tour when Cairo said it did not get a fair share of the record revenues.

Egyptian officials say the Americans want to stage another version of the King Tut show, which drew more than eight million viewers in seven U.S. cities before moving on in 1979, but that they are unwilling to pay for it.

The Americans concede money is a major obstacle, but say they are not interested in repeating the King Tut exhibition.

Dr. Zahi Hawass, general inspector of the Giza pyramids, said in a recent interview that the proposal to stage an exhibit based on "the magnificence of King Tut" came from Carter Brown, director of Washington's National Gallery.

He said Brown told him "the publicity for Egypt" should be enough remuneration.

The Egyptians countered with an offer of "lesser" pieces and an undisclosed financial arrangement, but the American side rejected this idea, and Cairo considers the matter closed, Hawass said.

Brown said, "nothing is finished from our point of view. Talks continue."

He said he and a consortium of other museums are not interested in redoing the Tutankhamen exhibition, but a display that "is a more generalized way of showing the greatness of Egypt."

He declined to elaborate on the show's dimensions and which museums are interested.

Museum sources in Boston and other cities staging Ramses II, another mammoth Egyptian exhibit now touring the United States, say both sides involved in the King Tut squabble remain sensitive about the dispute.

The other institutions staging the Tut extravaganza were New York's Metropolitan Museum, Chicago's Field Museum, New Orleans' Museum of Art, the Los Angeles County Museum, the Seattle Art Museum and the M.H. de Young Museum in San Francisco.

None of them ended up with Ramses, although some expressed interest.

"We asked what was involved," said Christine Livy, curator of the Egyptian exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts. "The Egyptians had specific financial requirements, which we didn't feel we could fulfill."

The sources said the dispute over revenue stems from widely differing perceptions of who is entitled to what share.

The Egyptians consider all profits theirs for maintenance and expansion of their 10,000 historic sites and about 10 million ancient objects. But most U.S. museums also want to do more than break even.

During the Tut tour, the host cities found themselves swept by a publicity barrage and a commercial binge of souvenir-buying called "Tut-mania."

Egypt said the Tut show earned entrepreneurs about \$100 million, while Cairo collected only \$15 million to \$16 million because of contract loopholes.

Sharaa says U.S. backs Syrian role in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa was quoted Tuesday as saying the United States agrees with Syria that political reforms must be introduced in Lebanon to give Muslims a larger share in the Christian-dominated government.

He spoke in an interview in New York with the leftist daily As Safir newspaper. Al Sharaa was in New York last week for the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly. During his stay, he met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and U.S. Middle East envoy Richard Murphy.

"Washington expressed its interest in the resumption of great efforts exerted by Syria in Lebanon... It now realizes that fundamental and sweeping changes and serious political reforms must be introduced in Lebanon," he told As Safir.

He said the U.S. government "will not interfere in the details or texts of political reforms because it realizes that Syria will be playing the role of basic mediator," Al Sharaa said.

Washington, Al Sharaa told his interviewer, "realizes that Damascus is more capable than any other party of helping achieve national entente or secure the resumption of dialogue among the Lebanese factions to bring about fundamental political reforms."

Al Sharaa met with the U.S. officials after Mr. Shultz had discussed Lebanon with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, who also attended the general assembly.

As Safir quoted unnamed sources as saying Mr. Gemayel had presented to the U.S. administration "some proposals for political reforms" to help resolve the 12-year-old civil war. It said Mr. Murphy conveyed President Gemayel's views to Al Sharaa.

Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, has boycotted President Gemayel since he scuttled a peace accord signed by Christian and Muslim militia chiefs in December 1985.

Mr. Gemayel, at the time, contended the accord gave too many concessions to "Muslims."

Syria maintains 25,000 troops in northern and eastern provinces under a 1976 Arab League peacekeeping mandate. An additional 7,500 soldiers deployed in Beirut last February in an effort to curb militia anarchy.

Lebanon's Muslims, a majority, have been fighting Christians since 1975, seeking to introduce political reforms. The Christians have dominated the government, parliament, judiciary and army since Lebanon's 1943 independence from France.

The civil war has claimed more than 130,000 lives and shattered the economy, once the most flourishing in the Middle East.

The Lebanese pound plunged to another record low against foreign currencies on Tuesday.

U.N. teams study means to help Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — United Nations officials have begun talks aimed at setting up a major international operation to help tens of thousands of Lebanese civil war victims, U.N. sources said on Tuesday.

They said an eight-member delegation from various U.N. aid agencies arrived in Beirut on Monday and met the country's president, Amin Gemayel, and the acting prime minister, Salim Al Hoss.

"The purpose of the mission is to identify, in close cooperation with the government of Lebanon, those population groups most seriously affected by the current situation," one U.N. source told Reuters.

The team, led by Hans Einaus, director and deputy coordinator of the U.N. Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO), was researching the special needs of displaced people.

Thousands of Lebanese, drawn from all religious, regional and political communities, have been driven from their homes during 12 years of civil war.

"Most of them lost their homes and land and cannot return. They are in desperate need of help," a U.N. source said.

He said there were no firm figures on those needing emergency relief but they were "estimated in tens of thousands."

Bomb craters and burnt-out buildings have become commonplace in Lebanon — but a sign of the times are the beggars seen picking through piles of rubbish in search of food.

While fighting has eased over the past few months, the collapse of the Lebanese pound's international value has helped push inflation up to 300 per cent this year.

"The U.N. has decided to launch this new effort because of continued strife and in view of the serious economic situation," the source said.

Last month the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) launched a vaccination campaign for about 350,000 Lebanese children to protect them from the spread of disease, prompted by the impact of war and widespread poverty.

The U.N. official said the visiting team was expected to stay in Lebanon until Saturday and would study "ways and means of distributing appropriate assistance to these people."

Several private and publicly funded foreign organisations provide financial and material relief to refugees on both sides of the conflict's sectarian barricades, but few details are publicly available on how much is spent on aid.

But the question of how and where West Germany could best help was still being worked out in talks in which Italy was also taking part, they said.

The West German news magazine De Spiegel said at the weekend that West Germany would help form a permanent naval squadron in the Mediterranean to remove some of the burden shouldered by the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

The newspaper Bild also said on Monday that Bonn had decided to send the minesweeper Weibheim and the supply ship Saar to the Mediterranean, where German naval units last saw service in World War II.

But the question of how and where West Germany could best help was still being worked out in talks in which Italy was also taking part, they said.

The West German news magazine De Spiegel said at the weekend that West Germany would help form a permanent naval squadron in the Mediterranean to remove some of the burden shouldered by the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

The newspaper Bild also said on Monday that Bonn had decided to send the minesweeper Weibheim and the supply ship Saar to the Mediterranean, where German naval units last saw service in World War II.

But the question of how and where West Germany could best help was still being worked out in talks in which Italy was also taking part, they said.

The West German news magazine De Spiegel said at the weekend that West Germany would help form a permanent naval squadron in the Mediterranean to remove some of the burden shouldered by the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

The newspaper Bild also said on Monday that Bonn had decided to send the minesweeper Weibheim and the supply ship Saar to the Mediterranean, where German naval units last saw service in World War II.

But the question of how and where West Germany could best help was still being worked out in talks in which Italy was also taking part, they said.

Hijacker to be tried

GENEVA (R) — Hussein Ali Mohamed Hanri, the Lebanese Shiite accused of hijacking an airliner and murdering a French passenger, will be tried by the Swiss Federal Criminal Court, a government statement said on Monday.

Hanri, 21, from South Lebanon, took over the Air Afrique DC-10 plane at gunpoint during a flight from Rome to Paris on July 24 and forced it to land at Geneva's Cointrin International Airport.

He was overpowered by the airline crew after the French passenger was killed.

The federal government in Bern took over the case from Geneva authorities in late July.

Bonn undecided on sending ships to Gulf

BONN (R) — West Germany has not yet decided if it will send naval units to the Mediterranean in response to requests from Washington, government sources said on Monday.

They said talks on such a possibility were being held. But they denied a West German press report that Bonn had bowed to U.S. pressure and had already earmarked a minesweeper and a supply vessel for the area.

The sources said Chancellor Helmut Kohl had voiced basic readiness for West German ships to help fill the gap caused by the switch of other allied NATO naval units from the North Atlantic and Mediterranean zones to the Gulf region.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

09:35 Doha (RJ)
10:15 Agaba (RJ)
10:45 Cairo (RJ)
10:55 Kuwait (RJ)
11:05 Doha (RJ)
11:15 Kuwait (RJ)
11:25 Doha (RJ)
11:35 Kuwait (RJ)
11:45 Doha (RJ)
11:55 Kuwait (RJ)
12:05 Doha (RJ)
12:15 Kuwait (RJ)
12:25 Doha (RJ)
12:35 Kuwait (RJ)
12:45 Doha (RJ)
12:55 Kuwait (RJ)
13:05 Doha (RJ)
13:15 Kuwait (RJ)
13:25 Doha (RJ)
13:35 Kuwait (RJ)
13:45 Doha (RJ)
13:55 Kuwait (RJ)
14:05 Doha (RJ)
14:15 Kuwait (RJ)
14:25 Doha (RJ)
14:35 Kuwait (RJ)
14:45 Doha (RJ)
14:55 Kuwait (RJ)
15:05 Doha (RJ)
15:15 Kuwait (RJ)
15:25 Doha (RJ)
15:35 Kuwait (RJ)
15:45 Doha (RJ)
15:55 Kuwait (RJ)
16:05 Doha (RJ)
16:15 Kuwait (RJ)
16:25 Doha (RJ)
16:35 Kuwait (RJ)
16:45 Doha (RJ)
16:55 Kuwait (RJ)
17:05 Doha (RJ)
17:15 Kuwait (RJ)
17:25 Doha (RJ)
17:35 Kuwait (RJ)
17:45 Doha (RJ)
17:55 Kuwait (RJ)
18:05 Doha (RJ)
18:15 Kuwait (RJ)
18:25 Doha (RJ)
18:35 Kuwait (RJ)
18:45 Doha (RJ)
18:55 Kuwait (RJ)
19:05 Doha (RJ)
19:15 Kuwait (RJ)
19:25 Doha (RJ)
19:35 Kuwait (RJ)
19:45 Doha (RJ)
19:55 Kuwait (RJ)
20:05 Doha (RJ)
20:15 Kuwait (RJ)
20:25 Doha (RJ)
20:35 Kuwait (RJ)
20:45 Doha (RJ)
20:55 Kuwait (RJ)
21:05 Doha (RJ)
21:15 Kuwait (RJ)
21:25 Doha (RJ)
21:35 Kuwait (RJ)
21:45 Doha (RJ)
21:55 Kuwait (RJ)
22:05 Doha (RJ)
22:15 Kuwait (RJ)
22:25 Doha (RJ)
22:35 Kuwait (RJ)
22:45 Doha (RJ)
22:55 Kuwait (RJ)
23:05 Doha (RJ)
23:15 Kuwait (RJ)
23:25 Doha (RJ)
23:35 Kuwait (RJ)
23:45 Doha (RJ)
23:55 Kuwait (RJ)
00:05 Doha (RJ)
00:15 Kuwait (RJ)
00:25 Doha (RJ)
00:35 Kuwait (RJ)
00:45 Doha (RJ)
00:55 Kuwait (RJ)
01:05 Doha (RJ)
01:15 Kuwait (RJ)
01:25 Doha (RJ)
01:35 Kuwait (RJ)
01:45 Doha (RJ)
01:55 Kuwait (RJ)
02:05 Doha (RJ)
02:15 Kuwait (RJ)
02:25 Doha (RJ)
02:35 Kuwait (RJ)
02:45 Doha (RJ)
02:55 Kuwait (RJ)
03:05 Doha (RJ)
03:15 Kuwait (RJ)
03:25 Doha (RJ)
03:35 Kuwait (RJ)
03:45 Doha (RJ)
03:55 Kuwait (RJ)
04:05 Doha (RJ)
04:15 Kuwait (RJ)
04:25 Doha (RJ)
04:35 Kuwait (RJ)
04:45 Doha (RJ)
04:55 Kuwait (RJ)
05:05 Doha (RJ)
05:15 Kuwait (RJ)
05:25 Doha (RJ)
05:35 Kuwait (RJ)
05:45 Doha (RJ)
05:55 Kuwait (RJ)
06:05 Doha (RJ)
06:15 Kuwait (RJ)
06:25 Doha (RJ)
06:35 Kuwait (RJ)
06:45 Doha (RJ)
06:55 Kuwait (RJ)
07:05 Doha (RJ)
07:15 Kuwait (RJ)
07:25 Doha (RJ)
07:35 Kuwait (RJ)
07:45 Doha (RJ)
07:55 Kuwait (RJ)
08:05 Doha (RJ)
08:15 Kuwait (RJ)
08:25 Doha (RJ)
08:35 Kuwait (RJ)
08:45 Doha (RJ)
08:55 Kuwait (RJ)
09:05 Doha (RJ)
09:15 Kuwait (RJ)
09:25 Doha (RJ)
09:35 Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Doha (RJ)
09:55 Kuwait (RJ)
10:05 Doha (RJ)
10:15 Kuwait (RJ)
10:25 Doha (RJ)
10:35 Kuwait (RJ)
10:45 Doha (RJ)
10:55 Kuwait (RJ)
11:05 Doha (RJ)
11:15 Kuwait (RJ)
11:25 Doha (RJ)
11:35 Kuwait (RJ)
11:45 Doha (RJ)
11:55 Kuwait (RJ)
12:05 Doha (RJ)
12:15 Kuwait (RJ)
12:25 Doha (RJ)
12:35 Kuwait (RJ)
12:45 Doha (RJ)
12:55 Kuwait (RJ)
13:05 Doha (RJ)
13:15 Kuwait (RJ)
13:25 Doha (RJ)
13:35 Kuwait (RJ)
13:45 Doha (RJ)
13:55 Kuwait (RJ)
14:05 Doha (RJ)
14:15 Kuwait (RJ)
14:25 Doha (RJ)
14:35 Kuwait (RJ)
14:45 Doha (RJ)
14:55 Kuwait (RJ)
15:05 Doha (RJ)
15:15 Kuwait (RJ)
15:25 Doha (RJ)
15:35 Kuwait (RJ)
15:45 Doha (RJ)
15:55 Kuwait (RJ)
16:05 Doha (RJ)
16:15 Kuwait (RJ)
16:25 Doha (RJ)
16:35 Kuwait (RJ)
16:45 Doha (RJ)
16:55 Kuwait (RJ)
17:05 Doha (RJ)
17:15 Kuwait (RJ)
17:25 Doha (RJ)
17:35 Kuwait (RJ)
17:45 Doha (RJ)
17:55 Kuwait (RJ)
18:05 Doha (RJ)
18:15 Kuwait (RJ)
18:25 Doha (RJ)
18:35 Kuwait (RJ)
18:45 Doha (RJ)
18:55 Kuwait (RJ)
19:05 Doha (RJ)
19:15 Kuwait (RJ)
19:25 Doha (RJ)
19:35 Kuwait (RJ)
19:45 Doha (RJ)
19:55 Kuwait (RJ)
20:05 Doha (RJ)
20:15 Kuwait (RJ)
20:25 Doha (RJ)
20:35 Kuwait (RJ)
20:45 Doha (RJ)
20:55 Kuwait (RJ)
21:05 Doha (RJ)
21:15 Kuwait (RJ)
21:25 Doha (RJ)
21:35 Kuwait (RJ)
21:45 Doha (RJ)
21:55 Kuwait (RJ)
22:05 Doha (RJ)
22:15 Kuwait (RJ)
22:25 Doha (RJ)
22:35 Kuwait (RJ)
22:45 Doha (RJ)
22:55 Kuwait (RJ)
23:05 Doha (RJ)
23:15 Kuwait (RJ)
23:25 Doha (RJ)
23:35 Kuwait (RJ)
23:45 Doha (RJ)
23:55 Kuwait (RJ)
00:05 Doha (RJ)
00:15 Kuwait (RJ)
00:25 Doha (RJ)
00:35 Kuwait (RJ)
00:45 Doha (RJ)
00:55 Kuwait (RJ)
01:05 Doha (RJ)
01:15 Kuwait (RJ)
01:25 Doha (RJ)
01:35 Kuwait (RJ)
01:45 Doha (RJ)
01:55 Kuwait (RJ)
02:05 Doha (RJ)
02:15 Kuwait (RJ)
02:25 Doha (RJ)
02:35 Kuwait (RJ)
02:45 Doha (RJ)
02:55 Kuwait (RJ)
03:05 Doha (RJ)
03:15 Kuwait (RJ)
03:25 Doha (RJ)
03:35 Kuwait (RJ)
03:45 Doha (RJ)
03:55 Kuwait (RJ)
04:05 Doha (RJ)
04:15 Kuwait (RJ)
04:25 Doha (RJ)
04:35 Kuwait (RJ)
04:45 Doha (RJ)
04:55 Kuwait (RJ)
05:05 Doha (RJ)
05:15 Kuwait (RJ)
05:25 Doha (RJ)
05:35 Kuwait (RJ)
05:45 Doha (RJ)
05:55 Kuwait (RJ)
06:05 Doha (RJ)
06:15 Kuwait (RJ)
06:25 Doha (RJ)
06:35 Kuwait (RJ)
06:45 Doha (RJ)
06:55 Kuwait (RJ)
07:05 Doha (RJ)
07:15 Kuwait (RJ)
07:25 Doha (RJ)
07:35 Kuwait (RJ)
07:45 Doha (RJ)
07:55 Kuwait (RJ)
08:05 Doha (RJ)
08:15 Kuwait (RJ)
08:25 Doha (RJ)
08:35 Kuwait (RJ)
08:45 Doha (RJ)
08:55 Kuwait (RJ)
09:05 Doha (RJ)
09:15 Kuwait (RJ)
09:25 Doha (RJ)
09:35 Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Doha (RJ)
09:55 Kuwait (RJ)
10:05 Doha (RJ)
10:15 Kuwait (RJ)
10:25 Doha (RJ)
10:35 Kuwait (RJ)
10:45 Doha (RJ)
10:55 Kuwait (RJ)
11:05 Doha (RJ)
11:15 Kuwait (RJ)
11:25 Doha (RJ)
11:35 Kuwait (RJ)
11:45 Doha (RJ)
11:55 Kuwait (RJ)
12:05 Doha (RJ)
12:15 Kuwait (RJ)
12:25 Doha (RJ)
12:35 Kuwait (RJ)
12:45 Doha (RJ)
12:55 Kuwait (RJ)
13:05 Doha (RJ)
13:15 Kuwait (RJ)
13:25 Doha (RJ)
13:35 Kuwait (RJ)
13:45 Doha (RJ)
13:55 Kuwait (RJ)
14:05 Doha (RJ)
14:15 Kuwait (RJ)
14:25 Doha (RJ)
14:35 Kuwait (RJ)
14:45 Doha (RJ)
14:55 Kuwait (RJ)
15:05 Doha (RJ)
15:15 Kuwait (RJ)
15:25 Doha (RJ)
15:35 Kuwait (RJ)
15:45 Doha (RJ)
15:55 Kuwait (RJ)
16:05 Doha (RJ)
16:15 Kuwait (RJ)
16:25 Doha (RJ)
16:35 Kuwait (RJ)
16:45 Doha (RJ)
16:55 Kuwait (RJ)
17:05 Doha (RJ)
17:15 Kuwait (RJ)
17:25 Doha (RJ)
17:35 Kuwait (RJ)
17:45 Doha (RJ)
17:55 Kuwait (RJ)
18:05 Doha (RJ)
18:15 Kuwait (RJ)
18:25 Doha (RJ)
18:35 Kuwait (RJ)
18:45 Doha (RJ)
18:55 Kuwait (RJ)
19:05 Doha (RJ)
19:15 Kuwait (RJ)
19:25 Doha (RJ)
19:35 Kuwait (RJ)
19:45 Doha (RJ)
19:55 Kuwait (RJ)
20:05 Doha (RJ)
20:15 Kuwait (RJ)
20:25 Doha (RJ)
20:35 Kuwait (RJ)
20:45 Doha (RJ)
20:55 Kuwait (RJ)
21:05 Doha (RJ)
21:15 Kuwait (RJ)
21:25 Doha (RJ)
21:35 Kuwait (RJ)
21:45 Doha (RJ)
21:55 Kuwait (RJ)
22:05 Doha (RJ)
22:15 Kuwait (RJ)
22:25 Doha (RJ)
22:35 Kuwait (RJ)
22:45 Doha (RJ)
22:55 Kuwait (RJ)
23:05 Doha (RJ)
23:15 Kuwait (RJ)
23:25 Doha (RJ)
23:35 Kuwait (RJ)
23:45 Doha (RJ)
23:55 Kuwait (RJ)
00:05 Doha (RJ)
00:15 Kuwait (RJ)
00:25 Doha (RJ)
00:35 Kuwait (RJ)
00:45 Doha (RJ)
00:55 Kuwait (RJ)
01:05 Doha (RJ)
01:15 Kuwait (RJ)
01:25 Doha (RJ)
01:35 Kuwait (RJ)
01:45 Doha (RJ)
01:55 Kuwait (RJ)
02:05 Doha (RJ)
02:15 Kuwait (RJ)
02:25 Doha (RJ)
02:35 Kuwait (RJ)
02:45 Doha (RJ)
02:55 Kuwait (RJ)
03:05 Doha (RJ)
03:15 Kuwait (RJ)
03:25 Doha (RJ)
03:35 Kuwait (RJ)
03:45 Doha (RJ)
03:55 Kuwait (RJ)
04:05 Doha (RJ)
04:15 Kuwait (RJ)
04:25 Doha (RJ)
04:35 Kuwait (RJ)
04:45 Doha (RJ)
04:55 Kuwait (RJ)
05:05 Doha (RJ)
05:15 Kuwait (RJ)
05:25 Doha (RJ)
05:35 Kuwait (RJ)
05:45 Doha (RJ)
05:55 Kuwait (RJ)
06:05 Doha (RJ)
06:15 Kuwait (RJ)
06:25 Doha (RJ)
06:35 Kuwait (RJ)
06:45 Doha (RJ)
06:55 Kuwait (RJ)
07:05 Doha (RJ)
07:15 Kuwait (RJ)
07:25 Doha (RJ)
07:35 Kuwait (RJ)
07:45 Doha (RJ)
07:55 Kuwait (RJ)
08:05 Doha (RJ)
08:15 Kuwait (RJ)
08:25 Doha (RJ)
08:35 Kuwait (RJ)
08:45 Doha (RJ)
08:55 Kuwait (RJ)
09:05 Doha (RJ)
09:15 Kuwait (RJ)
09:25 Doha (RJ)
09:35 Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Doha (RJ)
09:55 Kuwait (RJ)
10:05 Doha (RJ)
10:15 Kuwait (RJ)
10:25 Doha (RJ)
10:35 Kuwait (RJ)
10:45 Doha (RJ)
10:55 Kuwait (RJ)
11:05 Doha (RJ)
11:15 Kuwait (RJ)
11:25 Doha (RJ)
11:35 Kuwait (RJ)
11:45 Doha (RJ)
11:55 Kuwait (RJ)
12:05 Doha (RJ)
12:15 Kuwait (RJ)
12:25 Doha (RJ)
12:35 Kuwait (RJ)
12:45 Doha (RJ)
12:55 Kuwait (RJ)
13:05 Doha (RJ)
13:15 Kuwait (RJ)
13:25 Doha (RJ)
13:35 Kuwait (RJ)
13:45 Doha (RJ)
13:55 Kuwait (RJ)
14:05 Doha (RJ)
14:15 Kuwait (RJ)
14:25 Doha (RJ)
14:35 Kuwait (RJ)
14:45 Doha (RJ)
14:55 Kuwait (RJ)
15:05 Doha (RJ)
15:15 Kuwait (RJ)
15:25 Doha (RJ)
15:35 Kuwait (RJ)
15:45 Doha (RJ)
15:55 Kuwait (RJ)
16:05 Doha (RJ)
16:15 Kuwait (RJ)
16:25 Doha (RJ)
16:35 Kuwait (RJ)
16:45 D

GUVS holds celebration for Arab Child Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) on Tuesday held a celebration to mark the Arab and International Child Day. The celebration was attended by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan, who made a speech at the outset of the celebration, underlining the need for giving more care for the development of children.

The minister also voiced the Ministry of Labour and Social Development's readiness to back all social and voluntary activity in the Kingdom.

GUVS President Abdullah Al Khatib made a speech describing the union's endeavours to promote the well-being of children through the 155 voluntary and charitable societies in the country.

The minister later distributed certificates to representatives of 85 societies in the East and West Banks of Jordan cutting each of

them a contribution of JD 500 worth of clothes, toys and furniture from GUVS.

Also on the occasion of Arab and International Child Day, the Swedish children's organisation, Rada Barnen, held a seminar on the child's health development. Among the prominent speakers at the seminar was Sweden's ambassador to Jordan, Lars Lonnback, who referred to the plight of children in various countries as a result of natural disasters and conflicts. In addition, he paid tribute to Jordan for its care of children, as well as his appreciation to Rada Barnen for its efforts in providing preventive health care for children.

The participants in the seminar, organised under the auspices of Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) which is supervising the country's celebrations, discussed means for dealing with children's handicaps and for providing better care to all children. NHF Director-General Mrs. In'am Al Mufit attended the seminar.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Minister of Industry, Trade, and Supply Rajai Muasher confer with the vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD), Sheikh Mohammad Al Saqir (centre left), in the presence of Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Jordan, Mohammad Al Fahd Al Issa, in a Tuesday meeting to discuss further SFD loans for Jordan's development projects (Petra photo).

Crown Prince, Rifai confer with Saudi development fund official

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mohammad Al Saqir vice president of the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) left Amman Tuesday after a four-day visit, during which he was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other officials.

At the meeting with Prince Hassan shortly before his departure, Mr. Saqir reviewed cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Jordan in economic and trade fields. The meeting at the Royal Court was attended by Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher and Ziyad Fariz,

secretary-general of the Ministry of Planning.

Mr. Saqir and Dr. Muasher on Sunday signed a loan agreement under which the SFD will provide Jordan with JD 6.5 million to help finance the construction of buildings for the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) near Irbid.

The loan will be spent on building installations for the Medical Sciences Faculty at the university, in order to create more higher educational opportunities for Jordanian students training in medicine, nursing, dentistry,

pharmacy and public health, according to the agreement. Once the project is completed, at least 700 students can be absorbed by these departments annually.

With the signing of the new agreement, Jordan will have obtained JD 80 million from the SFD in 12 loans towards financing various development projects.

Mr. Saqir was seen off, upon departure from Amman, by Dr. Kamel Ajlouni, president of the Jordan University of Science and Technology, Dr. Fariz and other officials.

Agricultural marketing company head in Syria to discuss exporting crops

AMMAN (J.T.) — The director of the Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO), Ghazi Abu Hassan left on Tuesday for Damascus on a three-day visit, during which he will hold talks on selling Jordanian crops in the Syrian market.

Mr. Abu Hassan will meet with the director of the Syrian state establishment for vegetables and fruit, with whom he will also discuss Syrian exports of agricultural commodities to Jordan, according to JAMPCO spokes-

man in Amman.

Syria is one of a number of Arab countries to which JAMPCO exports crops. The company previously concluded a number of deals with the Syrian establishment for exchanging agricultural products.

The Syrian market continually demands Jordanian crops produced in the winter season, especially tomatoes. Last year, the total volume of tomatoes sent to Syria was 20,000 tonnes. During 1986 Syria also imported 3,000 tonnes of lemons and 5,000 ton-

nes of eggplant — products grown mostly in the Jordan Valley region, according to Mr. Abu Hassan in an earlier interview with the Jordan Times. In addition to tomatoes, Jordan sells Syria processed tomato paste, Mr. Abu Hassan noted.

Other Arab states importing Jordanian crops include Iraq and Kuwait. On Monday, JAMPCO announced that it had completed the delivery of 4,000 tonnes of tomato paste to the Iraqi market, under a contract signed with the Iraqi authorities in August.

Australian distance education expert counsels Al Quds Open University

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Distance education is a well-established mode of study and a widespread trend in the Western World, the Soviet Union, Eastern Bloc countries, and developing countries, according to David Sloper, a senior lecturer in higher education at the University of New England (UNE) in Armidale, Australia.

Mr. Sloper, who is currently in Amman advising and training personnel at Al Quds Open University (QOU), said that QOU's inauguration in Oct. 1988 will fill a gap in the provision of higher education opportunities for Palestinians living under Israeli occupation, Jordanians, and Arabs in general.

Mr. Sloper told the Jordan Times that degrees taken by distance education should not be regarded as second class degrees. "QOU stands in company with the world's best universities in endeavours to provide educational opportunities by open and distance methods. Its own staff has high academic and professional attainments; plus, QOU is able to draw on the expertise of academics and professionals outside the university in the development of its course materials. Unlike a conventional university, which may be limited to the contributions by its own teaching staff in developing curricula, and in multi-media delivery of courses, QOU can draw on both national and international expertise," he explained.

He outlined the success of open and distance higher education in Australia and elsewhere. Mr. Sloper said that Australia has more than 100 years of experience in distance education in primary and secondary studies; higher education has been offering courses for 76 years.

"Australia currently has 12 per cent of students in higher education studying by distance education. This number does not represent the demand because universities are founded by the government and it regulates the enrollment. Fifty-two per cent of those are female; whereas, in conventional on-campus universities, the enrollment of females is 46 per cent," Mr. Sloper explained. He added that 92 per cent of students in distance education in his country are over 23 years old, which is the classification of mature age there.

He went on to say that out of 40 universities and colleges in Australia which offer distance education, UNE is the largest pro-

vider in this method. He mentioned that UNE is a dual-mode institution, where one-third of students study on campus, and two-thirds in distance education. Mr. Sloper said that the general performance of the distance education students is superior to on-campus students because "they are usually highly motivated. They may have been denied the opportunity to continue their education at an earlier stage; therefore, they are determined to succeed. They are also usually older, and they have more life and employment experience," explained the expert.

Mr. Sloper added that this method of education is not internationally new and that millions of people, not only in developed countries but also in the Far East and South America, are undergoing distance higher education. "China's Beijing (Peking) Central Radio and TV University has 1.3 million students enrolled in distance education. Thailand's Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University has 400,000 students enrolled. Those include teachers and civil servants in rural areas who are upgrading their qualifications, as well as people who are enrolled in higher education for the first time," Mr. Sloper pointed out.

He added that distance education is well-established mode of study in the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries. Mr. Sloper indicated that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is himself a graduate of distance education.

Mr. Sloper noted that QOU, a member of the International Council for Distance Education (ICDE), will provide students with multi-media learning material and contact with tutors in study centres located according to need. "The cost is reduced to students because they can continue to work and undertake their individual studies at times to suit themselves, their employers and families," he said.

The president of QOU, Walid Kamhawi, told the Jordan Times that he has recently attended an international conference on distance education in Australia, in which 12 experts from all continents of the world participated. "QOU's presence there was prominent because of its role in serving the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation — whose studies are disrupted by the occupying authorities — in particular, and Arabs in general, and was appreciated by the members who felt that this region is in dire need for this system. Hence, one of the recommendations



David Sloper

stressed the role of QOU," Dr. Kamhawi said.

The president of QOU added that he has seen this good will everywhere he has gone Japan, Canada, Australia, and so on. "There is more awareness worldwide of the role that distance education can play in democratizing higher education in the region, and in responding to the needs of societies in a practical way," Dr. Kamhawi stressed. He noted that QOU — the first institution of its kind in the Middle East, and which employs 42 staff from the administration and academic fields — will give a chance for people from different age groups to be able to receive higher education and training in their own fields of work or in different ones.

QOU, which recently moved to a new building in Amman, is due to open in October 1988, if the required funding is attained in time.

Dr. Kamhawi pointed out that an important objective of QOU is to reduce the volume of the "brain-drain" from the region. "Large numbers of students who fail to find places in local residential universities and colleges seek higher education abroad. Many of them do not return after graduation. So QOU's role is to absorb most of those students," he explained.

He stressed that the operation of QOU in providing higher education to Arabs unable to enroll currently should be seen as complementary to existing opportunities, and not in competition with established colleges and universities.

QOU will offer degrees in applied sciences and technology, including electronic and mechanical engineering, and informatics; home and family development; land and rural development; management and entrepreneurship; and education and in-service teacher training.

Seminar tackles issues of housing cost, quality

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar was held at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Tuesday to discuss means for reducing the cost of building, in harmony with the Kingdom's observation of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

In an address to the opening session, Jamal Budur, the RSS deputy acting president, pointed to the cooperation between the RSS and the Housing Corporation in building housing estates, like the Prince Talal estate in Ruseifa, and on joint project for controlling the quality of housing units, like the one which was carried out at the Abu Nuseir housing estate.

Mr. Budur said that the Building Research Centre at the RSS, which was established in 1977, aims at finding the most economic technique for building homes, and towards this goal, it has been conducting studies and experiments.

The RSS has carried out experimental low-cost housing projects in Jordan, the most important of which was the Prince Talal estate, which has 174 units, and the health centre in Jerash District. Mr. Budur noted. He said that the RSS is now involved in setting up a secondary school using low-cost materials.

The Jerash health centre was opened by the Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh last week. In an address at the inaugural ceremony, Dr. Hamzeh said that the ministry plans to install new buildings of the same model to

replace many of the health centres in the country. The cost of the pre-fabricated building, set up on a 100 square metre plot of land in the Jerash District town of Khashiba, was JD 9,000, according to Health Ministry officials.

In his speech Tuesday, Mr. Budur said that experiments with the low-cost buildings indicate that employing the technique is intended to reduce the cost of a square metre of building from JD 69 to JD 57.

Also addressing the seminar was Shafiq Zawaideh, director-general of the Housing Corporation, who said that housing is one of the most important issues of concern to the community. Jordan, he said, has been witnessing a population growth of 3.4 per cent annually, a very high rate which tends to affect the living standards of the population and, eventually, results in inability to acquire proper housing.

Statistics show that nearly 30 per cent of the population is in no financial position to benefit from the housing projects of the Housing Corporation or the Urban Development Department, Mr. Zawaideh noted.

He said that changes which have occurred in Jordan since the 1950s, and the migration from

desert and rural regions of the Kingdom to the urban centres, necessitated the presence of sufficient housing units for the population. Also, the rise in the standard of living, the improvement in education and the money transfer of Jordanian expatriates all led to greater demand for high-cost housing, Mr. Zawaideh noted.

He said, however, that the population situation, at present, requires a serious revision of the housing plans and programmes and for significant reduction in the cost of building housing units, especially in view of the decline in the income of most families.

The seminar was attended by delegates from the RSS, the Housing Corporation, the Urban Development Department, the Jordan Valley Authority, the University of Jordan, the Housing Bank, the Jordanian Engineers Association and the private sector.

The RSS will organise a symposium on low-cost housing in the future, according to an RSS spokesman. Tuesday's meeting, he said, came in the course of Jordan's observation of Arab Housing Day, scheduled for Oct. 15.

Last month, a newly-formed national committee charged with organising activities and celebrations for Arab Housing Day held several meetings and discussed an informational plan for housing that would involve various sectors in the Kingdom.

Hamzeh to chair conference committee on fighting AIDS

BAGHDAD (J.T.) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh has been appointed chairman of a committee of health ministry officials from Arab World to take part in an international conference on measures for combating the spread of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) which will open in Paris later this month. Dr. Hamzeh was entrusted with the mission during the 54th meeting of the Executive Council of the Arab Ministers of Health in Baghdad.

The minister told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, here, that the committee will hold a special meeting in Paris during the two-day international conference which has been called by the French government.

The conference will discuss the legal, political, ethical and economic implications of AIDS, in addition to means for curbing the spread of the disease, the minister said. Dr. Hamzeh stressed that close international cooperation in health affairs and increasing awareness among the public in various countries are required in order to stem the spread of AIDS.

He added that the committee, comprised of delegates from Iraq and Kuwait as well as Jordan, will help work out a draft legislation of an Arab resolution on means for combating AIDS to be submitted to the Council of Arab Health Ministers at its next meeting.

Last June, Dr. Hamzeh reported two cases of AIDS that had been discovered in Jordan, one of them fatal. One of the victims — an Arab Jordanian woman — had contracted the disease through a blood transfusion abroad. She arrived here on May 19 for a bone marrow transplant and died two days later.

The second case involved a 33-year-old Frenchman of Jordanian origin who contracted the disease in France, and whose family brought him back for treatment here. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has been informed of the two cases.

In a television interview screened in Baghdad Monday evening, Dr. Hamzeh paid tribute to the Iraqi armed forces, and people for their solid defence of the Arab Nation in confronting Iranian aggression on Iraqi soil. The minister also expressed admiration for Iraq's continued drive towards development despite the ongoing war with Iran.

Dr. Hamzeh said that the fact that the Arab Ministers of Health Executive Council held its 54th meeting in Baghdad reflects the Arab Nation's appreciation of Iraq's endeavours in safeguarding health and peace in cooperation with the WHO.

Pakistan pledges support for U.N. sanctions

(Continued from page 1)

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

Also present to see off President Zia and his wife were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Cabinet members and senior officials.

On the last day of his visit to Jordan the Pakistani president met at the Pakistani Embassy with Pakistani Ambassador Saghar Hassan Sayed and embassy staff.

The president received token gifts from the chairman of the Jordanian-Pakistani Friendship Society and the Pakistani Alumni Club in Amman.

Upon his departure, the Pakistani president sent a cable to King Hussein voicing deep appreciation for the hospitality accorded to him and his delegation in Jordan. He said the visit had left a deep and happy impression on him and emphasised the close strong relations between Jordan and Pakistan.

The Iran-Iraq war and efforts for peace were the central theme of Gen. Zia's talks with the King. The Pakistani leader underlined the need for an immediate end to the conflict during his meeting with journalists Tuesday morning.

"I hope sanity will prevail eventually and that the U.N. will succeed in bringing an end to the hostilities," President Zia said. Commenting on a remark by the Pakistani leader on the potential internationalisation of the Gulf war, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, who attended the meeting, said King Hussein had warned of the possibility of countries in the region seeking direct superpower involvement. He said the King had warned of this possibility a year ago. "The losers (from such an intervention) are Third World countries," Mr. Abu Odeh said. "We have to remove the causes (of the conflict) ourselves before others come in."

Replying to a question on how he perceived the future shape of Pakistan's relations with its neighbours India, the Soviet Union, Iran and China in the context of their nuclear potential, President Zia said such a policy was to be determined by his elected government and parliament.

"I have to point out that I do not rule Pakistan," the president said. "I am a head of state. I have constitutional powers, but I do not rule Pakistan."

However, he said, "in the past two years we have been able, with an elected government, to foster a course of relationship that is respected by other countries."

The Pakistani president referred to his country's geopolitical position in Asia bordering "revolutionary Iran, potential superpower China, troubled Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and India."

"We have the finest of relationships with China, a staunch supporter of Pakistan," he said. "I see no reason why we shouldn't have good ties with the other countries."

On Pakistan's nuclear power development, President Zia said: "Pakistan has the nuclear technology, this gift of Allah, used for peaceful purposes, beneficial to Pakistanis and the human civilisation. Atom for peace."

On his country's position concerning a request by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for an international inspection of Pakistan's nuclear facilities, Gen. Zia said: "We do not agree to this... at present. Nuclear technology is found in a limited number of countries. But some countries possess nuclear military abilities such as South Africa and the Israelis. I see no reason why Pakistan should be pressurised for a nuclear inspection."

"We are for nuclear non-proliferation," Gen. Zia told the gathering, which included journalists accompanying him. He challenged India to sign a non-proliferation treaty and a "no-war pact."

"We agree to bilateral inspection," Gen. Zia said in reference

to India. "We proposed a bilateral approach to India who is probably more advanced in nuclear development. If they sign a nuclear proliferation treaty, we will."

On reports that India, in cooperation with Israel, was allegedly seeking to destroy Pakistan's nuclear plants, the Pakistani leader said his country was "capable of safeguarding all its nuclear facilities."

Referring to Islamabad's relations with New Delhi, President Zia said that in the past ten years, "we have been on a peace offensive against India. We want neighbourly relations. But we feel India has not yet reconciled to the fact of Pakistan's existence."

He accused India of dividing Pakistan and creating Bangladesh with the Soviet Union's connivance.

"It is a fact that India cut Pakistan in half and supported dissidents," the Pakistani leader said. However, he expressed his country's willingness to reconcile with India. "Despite all, we have gone far as closing this chapter and taking all initiatives to open a new one in our relations. The ball is in India's court."

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, President Zia told journalists that his country supported the right of Palestinian people to self-determination. He said the Palestinian problem should be solved in accordance with United Nations' resolutions. He backed Jordan's call for convening an international peace conference for a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said that the Palestine Liberation Organisation should represent Palestinians in the proposed conference.

Replying to a question, the Pakistani leader described as "exaggerated" reports that his country had been facilitating the transfer of Iranian Jews to Austria.

"Pakistan has never sought to offer such facilities to Iranian Jews as far as I understand," he said. However, Pakistan had been assisting members of the Iranian Bahai minority sect, who, Gen. Zia said, were being persecuted in Iran, to leave for European states.

Labour minister orders freeze on work permits

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan has issued clear instructions to all employment offices in the Kingdom to stop issuing any work permits to non-Jordanians under any circumstances and until further notice.

The minister also instructed these offices to refrain from renewing any permits issued earlier to non-Jordanian workers without prior approval from the Labour Ministry's employment office at the General Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions (GJLU) in Shmeisani. This office, the minister said, has all the data and exact information about the employment situation in the country. The move is seen

as part of the ministry's arrangements for controlling the labour market in Jordan.

Mr. Haj Hassan on Tuesday met with Samir Qarden, secretary-general of the GJLU, and arranged for a meeting to be held soon to discuss the subject of fixing the minimum wage rate for workers. The meeting will be attended by representatives from the GJLU, the Ministry of Labour, the Amman chambers of industry and commerce, the Jordanian Farmers Association, and other officials.

Mr. Qarden said, after the meeting, that close cooperation between the unions and the Ministry of Labour has been helping many jobseekers to find work replacing non-Jordanians.

Interior Ministry begins evaluating citizenship applications under new law

By Ahmad Kreishan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — As of today, the Interior Ministry will start evaluating all applications it has received from Arab and foreign nationals to carry Jordanian citizenship, in accordance with a new naturalisation law endorsed in July.

A Royal Decree has been issued enforcing the Naturalisation Law as of Oct. 1.

Under the law, Jordanians are allowed to carry dual nationalities. In addition to allowing Jordanians the right to retain their citizenships along with their newly-acquired nationality, the law grants Jordanian citizenship to women married to Jordanians — three years after marriage for Arab women and five years after marriage for non-Arab women — without requiring them to relinquish their nationalities.

According to the same law, a Jordanian woman who marries a non-Jordanian and obtains her husband's nationality would be able to keep both nationalities, unless she chooses to give up one of the two. She would retain the right to her Jordanian nationality in case of divorce or death of the non-Jordanian husband.

Jordanian children under 18, who obtain a foreign nationality would keep their Jordanian nationality.

Sources at the ministry said that applications would be looking into companies filled from Arab women married to Jordanians more than three years, followed by applications submitted from non-Arab women who have been married to Jordanians for more than five years. Other applications to be reviewed by the committees are those filed by Jordanian women married to non-Jordanian men.

Education delegation returns after closing talks in Manama

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation which took part in a symposium on future prospects for education in the Arab World held in Bahrain returned to Amman on Tuesday. The delegation, comprised of representatives from private and public Jordanian organisations, submitted three working papers to the symposium, which ended in the Bahraini capital of Manama Monday evening.

The first paper dealt with Jordan's experiment in developing education and was submitted by Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi, who led the Jordanian delegation to the meetings.

The second paper, dealing with scopes for education in the Arab

World until the year 2,000, was submitted by Dr. Jawad Al Anani, president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

The third paper focused on education in Jordan and Palestine and was submitted by Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, chairman of the board of trustees of the Arab Consultancy Office.

The delegation included representatives from the University of Jordan, Al Quds Open University, and the Arab Thought Forum, in addition to those from the Ministry of Education and the RSS. Mr. Hindawi returned to Amman Monday evening before the members of the delegation who accompanied him to the meeting.

Jordanian-Turkish talks aim for increased trade

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Turkish economic committee opened meetings at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply on Tuesday in order to implement an economic and trade protocol signed by the two countries in November last year.

The Jordanian side to the talks is led by Mr. Mohammad Saqqaf, under-secretary of the ministry, while the Turkish delegation is led by the under-secretary of the Turkish Ministry of Industry and Trade Fik Koc, who arrived in Amman on Monday for the meet-

ings. After the first round of talks, the participants met with a number of officials from the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company to discuss Turkey's imports of Jordanian phosphate. The two sides also reviewed prospects for exchanging expertise in the fertiliser and mining industries.

The joint Jordanian-Turkish committee is due to continue talks today, after which minutes of the deliberations will be signed.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established: 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

No more procrastination

THERE IS no doubt that the current ominous and mushrooming escalation in the fighting between Iran and Iraq is the direct and proximate consequence of the procrastination demonstrated by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on the imposition of sanctions on Iran. It has been two and a half months since the U.N. Security Council, in a show of unprecedented unanimity, adopted Resolution 598 calling for an immediate Iran-Iraq ceasefire. Unfortunately, the momentum for the peace process in the Gulf region generated by this rare manifestation of realism and common sense by the "club of the big five" had slowly dissipated when geopolitical considerations were allowed to seep into the negotiations on the anticipated follow-up resolution imposing sanctions on the country which rejects Resolution 598. Negotiations conducted by the U.N. secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, with the immediate parties to the conflict were laced with a new game when Iran sought to introduce the novel idea of accepting a de facto ceasefire rather than the plain and clear cut ceasefire envisaged by Resolution 598 pending the resolution of the issue of culpability for the war. Some members of the Security Council quickly took the Iranian bait and commenced the process of procrastination on the initial decision of the Security Council to impose an arms embargo on Iran as the party which has not fully and unequivocally accepted the ceasefire resolution.

What puzzles the world most is the inability of the Security Council thus far to bridge the "gap" between the Iranian and Iraqi respective positions. After all there is no "ocean of difference" between a de facto ceasefire and a plain and clear cut ceasefire if in fact Iran is negotiating with the Security Council in good faith and its intentions are bona fide. It is hard to believe that the ingenuity of the permanent members of the Security Council is incapable of bridging the gap between the positions of Iran and Iraq after nearly two months and a half of negotiations. Resolution 598 speaks of a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq and has not spelled out, intentionally one could presume, whether the ceasefire envisaged is a de facto, de jure or any other vintage whatsoever. Much could have been constructed on that point as long as Iran can demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt that it accepts a ceasefire as a first step leading to the resolution of the remaining outstanding issues. By not acting forcefully and decisively throughout the past two and a half months, the Security Council must take direct responsibility for the massive deterioration on the battlefield between Iran and Iraq. As guilty as Iran is since the inception of the war, the Security Council is now demonstrating by its inaction that it also has become a major "guilty party" and in many ways has become close second to Iran in the degree of culpability. Nothing can redeem the honour and prestige of the Security Council more than a swift action by it to realise an immediate ceasefire between Iran and Iraq on all fronts.

After two and a half months, the patience of the world is wearing thin and there is no longer a legitimate excuse for any more delaying tactics by any permanent member of the Security Council.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Confidence in Mubarak

AT NOON Tuesday Cairo will announce the results of the plebiscite on the reelection of Hosni Mubarak as president of Egypt for a second term. Reports from the Egyptian capital indicate that there was a big turnout of voters and also that Mr. Mubarak will be reelected.

The past six years had been crucial to the Arab World, including Egypt, but Mubarak had been able to re-organise the Egyptian home through his hard work and diligence and therefore is bound to win support from the people for a second term in office. A reelection of Mubarak would certainly provide him with more self-confidence and stamina for pursuing his efforts and serving his people and the Arab Nation.

Mubarak ought to be offered an extension of his mandate as president in order to enable Egypt to play a leading role in Arab affairs. We support the Egyptian people's vote of confidence in the president and respect the outcome of the plebiscite. The Egyptian people have gone through hard, long experiences and encountered many difficulties, and also offered many sacrifices for the Arab Nation. The future holds for them more challenges to that require wise leadership. We have confidence in the Egyptian people and their wise choice of their leader and hope that the coming six years will prove once again the good qualities and the courage that characterise President Mubarak in dealing with his nation's different issues.

Al Dustour: Warm and friendly ties

THE WARM and friendly talks of King Hussein and President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan and the tour of the president and his meetings with Jordanian officials reflect the very close ties between Jordan and Pakistan and manifest the determination of the two countries to maintain the strongest possible relationship. The agenda of talks between the two sides included a host of subjects of concern to the peoples of Jordan and Pakistan, and also to the Arab and Muslim nations. The two leaders discussed important issues on which their views were almost identical, thus proving once again that the aspirations and the hopes of the Pakistani and Jordanian peoples are the same.

The King briefed the president on the latest developments in the Middle East question and Jordan's efforts to convene an international conference to bring real peace to the region. The Pakistani president voiced his country's backing for Jordan's endeavours to regain the rights of the Arab and Muslim people in the Israeli-held Arab lands.

Both leaders also reviewed the Gulf conflict and its consequences on the unity of the Arab and Islamic nations. They both acknowledged that the Iran-Iraq war has been sapping the resources of the Islamic people and causing destruction and suffering to the peoples of Iran and Iraq and therefore, they called for its end. A major part of the meetings was dedicated to promoting trade, scientific, cultural and economic cooperation between Pakistan and Jordan. Under President Zia and King Hussein, Pakistan and Jordan have been maintaining close cooperation in these fields and will continue to do so in the interest of their peoples.

The present dilemma of Arab Order: Any way out?

By Lamis K. Andoni

AMMAN — The 1967 defeat was a sharp turning point which signalled the beginning of a steady decline of the pan-Arab tide which had swept the Arab World in the fifties and the early sixties. The consequent wane of Arab solidarity and absence of a unified strategic insight have eventually led to the collapse of the Arab national security and to the prevalence of Israel as the undisputed "dominant power" in the region.

This dangerous deterioration of the "Arab Order" was translated into continuous political concessions, starting with a practical forsaking of the objective of Arab unity and ending with the acceptance of peace formulas which "compromise" the Arab national rights and aspirations.

This critical view of the prevailing situation in the Arab World today was contained in a study prepared by University of Jordan political science professor, Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber and Dr. Musa Al Momani of the university's Centre for Strategic Studies. The paper, which was presented to the First Arab Strategic Conference held here between Sept. 15 and 17, was the last of a four-part study entitled, "The Arab Order: A historical perspective (1800-1987)".

In the first and second part, published in the Jordan Times on Sept. 20, University of Jordan professors traced the historical roots of the modern "Arab Order," which was finally expressed within the institutional and political framework of the Arab League. According to the papers, the 1945 Arab League Charter was a reconciliation between the Arab aspirations for unity and independence and the interests of the then dominant colonial powers. Consequently, the charter legitimised the "regional" and nation-states divisions, which were perceived as relevant to maintaining the influence of Britain and France in the area.

The third part, published in the Jordan Times on Sept. 21, however, argued that, despite the divisions enhanced by the League's charter, a pan-Arab nationalist tide had swept the area in the two decades which followed. But this overwhelming ideology had nevertheless failed to unite the Arab World, which found itself torn by ideological differences and "narrow nation-state" interests and by the rivalry between the U.S. and the USSR, which emerged as the two major powers following World War II.

These dividing factors, the paper concluded, interacted to paralyse the Arab Order, which suffered a serious blow in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

According to the fourth paper, the Arab Order has never recovered from the 1967 defeat. Instead, the paper argues, the Arab Order has actually started a slippery slide downward, and might hit rock bottom if the Arabs do not endorse and pursue a long-term strategy to confront internal and external challenges. The aspired strategy, however, should not be confined to a coordinated and unified effort to repel the Israeli and Iranian threats, but should cover the relevant and inseparable issues of social and economic development, and the broadening of democratic freedoms and popular political participation in the Arab World, the paper concludes.

Unlike the first three parts, the last part does not emphasise a chronological sequence or account of the major historical developments of the last two decades. Rather, it is concerned mainly with the major features which characterised the last twenty years, and their implications on the efficiency of the Arab Order, inter-Arab relations, the Palestinian problem, the Arab World's regional and international standing, and the evolution of the development process and the democratic institutions in the Arab World.

The paper's main argument is that the last two decades witnessed gradual but steady regressions on all levels, which have led to the prevailing Arab weakness. The major regressions cited by the paper as having fundamentally affected the role of the Arab Order include an abandoning of the idea of Arab unity as a national objective, political concessions regarding the Palestinian problem and other national causes, the decline of the role of political parties, the deterioration of democratic institutions, and, finally, the growing influence of the "security departments" in the Arab societies.

The starting point of the deterioration of the Arab Order, the paper argues, was a gradual but steady "official and probably popular" forsaking of Arab unity as a national goal. Over the last two decades, this long-held national goal was soon replaced by the less ambitious objective of "realising Arab consensus on crucial issues." But inter-Arab differences have prevailed to the point that convening an Arab summit, with the attendance of the majority, and not even all, the Arab countries, by itself, has become an achievement.

The decline of pan-Arabism and the lack of a strategic insight were, to a considerable extent, due to the facts that the individual Arab countries found themselves engaged in a struggle to build and

develop "independent modern states," yet, at the same time, becoming increasingly dependent on the two competing super-powers.

All of these factors led to a fragmentation of the Arab Order and, consequently, to major Arab political concessions both on the unilateral and the collective levels.

The first political concession, the paper argues, came immediately following the 1967 defeat when "the confrontation Arab states" accepted United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. The resolution was based on the principles of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force and the exchange of territories for peace. An acceptance of 242 and, later, 338 reflected an Arab endorsement of the peaceful option which, in the light of Arab weakness, "has only led to further Israeli intransigence."

This "national Arab concession," according to the paper, was the beginning of a series of Arab retreats which, taking into consideration the full-fledged U.S. support of Israel and the latter's military supremacy, have weakened the standing and undermined the credibility of the Arab World. The paper indicates that the most dangerous part about this is that "nobody knows where will these concessions end."

"Furthermore, these conciliatory Arab policies would not lead to a just peace since 'it is Israel ... which has emerged as the undisputed dominant power in the region, that holds the two options of war and peace.'"

"What Israel is actually seeking is not peace but an Arab capitulation ... and Israel has succeeded so far in imposing its presence and will on the region." In other words, while Arabs opted "for peace," it is Israeli might and military supremacy which dictates reality in the area, rather than international law and legitimacy.

The paper argues that the growing role of Israel in the region, and its "conventional and nuclear" military supremacy over the Arab World, have pushed the "Palestinian cause to the bottom of the American administration's priorities." For its part, the U.S. has used the Israeli "supremacy...to manipulate..." the political developments in the Arab World and, particularly, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem.

The American government has used its influence in the region and the Israeli might "... in favour of its Israeli ally." But, while Israel gladly accepts the American manipulation of political settlements in the area, the Arab regimes, which recognise this American role "... have not adequately reacted ... and they are unlikely to even take any step to hurt American interests in order to make the latter respond, at least to an extent, to the Arab demands."

The paper notes, however, that the 1973 war with Israel, and the Arab oil boycott which followed, were two effective Arab responses to the Israeli intransigence and American bias against the Arab cause. But, "(the two events) alerted the West to the importance of prompt steps to dwarf and marginalise the role of the Arab World ... and it continued to do so successfully, to the extent that the Arabs have finally found themselves seeking American protection." This is a reference to Kuwaiti oil tankers, currently under the protection of American flags.

Arab vulnerability and American hegemony were decisively increased following the eruption of the Iran-Iraq war, which shifted the international attention to the Gulf at the expense of the Palestinian problem. The Iran-Iraq war "... has the potential of dragging both superpowers into a confrontation...for it constitutes a dangerous point where their interests overlap, and each is determined to maintain its influence (in the Gulf), although they have been trying to avoid direct confrontation," the paper said.

The Gulf war has had very negative consequences for the Palestinian question, especially that the U.S. due largely to the lack of a strong Arab international standing, has transformed the "Middle East peace process" from a search for a just solution to a successful containment of the process in its own interests. The American manipulation and monopolisation of the mechanism of the Arab-Israeli conflict were made possible by the continuation of Arab passivity and "the Israeli ability to control (the political situation) ... through its military might."

In this context, the current Jordanian efforts to convene an international peace conference, under the auspices of the U.N. are viewed as serious and urgent attempt "... to salvage whatever is left of the U.N.'s legitimacy (and its resolutions) and international law concepts." The holding of an international conference, with the participation of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members and all the parties involved in the conflict, is also "... motivated by the necessity to remove the Palestinian problem from U.S. manipulation and hegemony... particularly that the Americans

have proved again and again their complete support of Israel."

Arab regressions, however, have not been confined to the Arab political position vis-a-vis external challenges; there have been serious retreats concerning the internal challenges which face all the developing countries. According to the paper, the two main Arab failures on the internal and social levels have been the lack of a comprehensive pan-Arab development strategy and of progress in political and democratic institutions in the Arab World.

The paper noted that the economic development strategy which was approved in the 1980 Amman Arab summit was never put to effect. Instead, economic "development" in all the Arab World has taken another negative direction which has created "... service-oriented economies that encouraged consumption at the expense of production ... and led to an extremely unbalanced distribution of wealth, both on the demographic and class levels."

The unfair distribution of wealth has deepened the divisions among "rich and poor" Arab countries, and has led to the intensification of social and economic class antagonism in Arab states. "This class of rich states and individuals are engaged in greedy competition to show off their wealth ... and are completely oblivious and insensitive about the poverty surrounding them."

The gap between "the haves and the have nots" has been further widened by the fact the Arab governments have ignored effective policies to achieve social justice, a fairer distribution of wealth, and improvement in the standard of living and the quality of life for the citizens, which involve enhancing popular political participation.

Thus, the paper argues, another important retreat has been the sharp decline in the role of the political parties in the Arab World and "the shrinkage of the democratic institutions and curtailment of the freedom of expression and thought."

This led to a broadening of the gap between the decision makers and the people, and led to further alienation of Arab citizens from the political process.

The recession of democratic freedom in the Arab World and the weakening of political parties were accompanied by a remarkable increase "in the influence of the security and intelligence departments" in the Arab World.

The interaction of these two developments led to two important and dangerous phenomena:

— The first is an apparent, complete apathy demonstrated through the daily attitudes of the Arab citizen. The paper, however, warns that this apparent apathy is deceptive and is only masking "frustration and anger" and the potential for an explosion... "similar to the popular uprisings and revolutions against the Shah of Iran, the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza, and, finally, against former Filipino president Marcos."

— The second phenomenon is the growing isolation of the leaders as individuals and their increasing alienation from their people. This is partly due to the strength and influence of the security and intelligence departments in the political process; but, it is also a consequence of the absence of, or the weakness of, institutional frameworks for popular political participation. "Thus, the role of the leader has become greater and (the leader) has become the source of legitimacy in the society," it said. This situation, the writers argue, gave way to what the writers refer to as "unilateral crucial decisions." "(The leader) works in the darkness ... in isolation from his people and ... a leader finds himself bearing the sole responsibility for decisive resolutions."

In a later discussion during the conference, other speakers emphasised the predominance of the role of the individual leader over popular participation and even the efficiency of the legislative bodies in the Arab World.

Dr. Fahed Al Fanek, a well-known Jordanian economist and columnist, went even further by arguing that, as a result of "regional divisions" and the weakness of the political institutions, the security of leaders has prevailed over the Arab national security. "... Arab national security is dealt with from the perspective of state security, and state security is seen from the perspective of the security of the regime... But things do not stop here, as the security of the regime is interpreted as the security of the individual leader," he said. "Thus, the Arab national security as a concept, and in practice, has been reduced to become synonymous to the individual leader's security," he emphasised.

In the paper, however, both Dr. Abu Jaber and Dr. Momani point out that these internal challenges are not exclusive to the Arab World, but are characteristics of most developing countries which are engaged in extended struggles to realise independent social, political, and economic development.

Thus, the paper concludes that the Arab World should seek "... an appropriate formula which preserves the state's right to take crucial decisions, but which also maintains the minimum level of pluralism (and popular participation)."

Growing labour militancy adds to Philippines' woes

By Chaitanya Kalbag

Reuters

MANILA — The number of strikes in the Philippines is down this year, but analysts say rising labour militancy promises a confrontation that could hobble economic recovery and scare off badly-needed investments.

In the eye of the storm is the aggressive left-wing Kilusang Mayo Uno or May First Movement (KMU), which claims a nationwide following of 750,000 workers.

"Wage demands are assuming secondary importance," KMU chairman Crispin Beltran said. "The issue is the increasing militarisation and resurgence of fascism in the Philippines."

New York-based investment bank Merrill Lynch said investors were apprehensive. "There is a political element involved which only goes to make potential investors all the more wary," it said in a recent report.

Heinrich Schumacher, president of Hoechst Far East Marketing Corporation, said workers' demands were no longer restricted to wage increases. "When workers walk out of factories to protest against a government decision on fuel prices, the issue is no longer economic," he said.

Labour department spokesman Quinciano Atavado said there were 339 strikes this year until September 15, compared to 484 in the same period in 1986, and 61,763 workers had gone on strike compared to 139,053 last year.

Government figures show unemployment in the 22.9 million labour force grew to 14.2 per cent at the end of June from 11.1 per cent at the end of 1986.

"Although the (strike) situation appears significantly better on paper, even diehard optimists express concern about growing labour militancy," Merrill Lynch said.

Political analysts said President Corason Aquino had shown signs of growing nervousness in her handling of a 20 per cent increase in fuel prices in August.

Days before she was nearly toppled by a military uprising, Aquino rescinded about half the increase when transport unions backed by the KMU paralysed the Philippine capital and major provincial cities.

Last week Aquino told congressmen angry about the labour department's failure to implement return-to-work orders that the government would set up a special riot police force to curb industrial violence.

On Wednesday, however, faced by a KMU demand for an across-the-board rise of 10 pesos (50 cents) in the minimum daily wage of 34 pesos (\$2.60), Aquino asked congress for urgent action on legislation that would grant the entire labour force a rise in the minimum wage.

Beltran said the labour movement was increasingly polarised. But the KMU had forged a "tactical alliance" with the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), which backs Aquino, to press for the minimum wage rise.

"Our rationale is that wage increase is a partial recovery of the loss of the buying power of the peso since 1984," Beltran said.

The peso was devalued by 22 per cent in 1984. The country's gross national product shrank by over 11 per cent over 1984 and 1985 as it passed through a severe economic crisis.

By liberalising imports, Beltran said, Aquino had given in to "imperialist" demands from the International Monetary Fund. "It is a continuous process of decapitalising the Philippine economy," he said.

But employers like Arthur Gilmore find little comfort in such arguments.

Kuwait feels insecure about expatriates

As well as being next door to the Iran-Iraq war, keeping an eye on local dissidents and coping with falling oil prices, Kuwait is faced with the new growing problems of illegal immigrants. Fear of Iranian reprisals has led to strict security measures — and foreigners are in the firing line, says Andrew Whitely.

KUWAIT — A new crackdown is under way on the tens of thousands of foreigners living illegally in Kuwait. It is one of the steps being taken to tighten security after the recent spate of sabotage attacks ascribed to Muslim fundamentalists and is also part of a general drift in Kuwait towards greater central control, accentuated since last year's closure of the National Assembly.

The Kuwaiti government reckons that 1.13 million people out of an estimated population of 1.87 million — 60 per cent of the total — are non-Kuwaitis. Despite repeated efforts to increase the number of native sons and stem the foreign inflow, it is a percentage which continues to climb.

Those responsible for a series of mysterious fires and this year's bombings of oil installations are believed to be mostly Kuwaiti citizens. But the people arrested have been members of the Shia Muslim minority, of Iranian extraction.

Recently, the authorities promulgated measures to identify and flush out other Shia Muslims from Iraq, Iran or Lebanon who might make common cause with Kuwait's home-grown dissidents.

Fines have been increased for those in violation of residence and work sponsorship regulations and a three-month amnesty has been offered for those who have gone to ground, allowing them to leave the country with no questions asked. Billboards show slogans such as "Civil card is essential for expatriates."

Announcing the new package, the head of the interior ministry's immigration department, Mr. Khaled Al Munayes, said that those expatriates whose papers were not in order after the amnesty period faced stiff punishment. Every day, dozens of overstayers are bundled unceremoniously out of the country but now they face fines and jail terms as well.

Those responsible for a series of mysterious fires and this year's bombings of oil installations are believed to be mostly Kuwaiti citizens. But the people arrested have been members of the Shia Muslim minority, of Iranian extraction.

Chinese officials also have attempted to win the hearts of Tibetans by rebuilding some of the monasteries destroyed by leftist Chinese in the 1960s, increasing development aid and announcing programmes to encourage Chinese administrators to learn the Tibetan language.

The efforts have not found success with Tibetans.

By the state-run media's own account, the Tibetans who joined in demonstrations Sept. 27 and Thursday in central Lhasa's Jokhang Temple square carried traditional Tibetan flags showing a snow-capped mountain and rising sun.

"Tibet wants independence," the demonstrators shouted, according to accounts by foreign witnesses.

On Thursday, at least 2,000 Tibetans rallied to the call and boldly attacked police with fists and stones. The demonstrators scattered only after police opened fire, killing as many as six people, according to the accounts by foreign witnesses.

Officially, the response to the amnesty is said to have been good but not even Mr. Munayes knows the full dimensions of the problem. Despite regular mass deportations over the years, the number of illegal foreigners is probably in excess of 100,000.

What particularly alarms the authorities, according to knowledgeable Kuwaitis, is the unknown number of people born in neighbouring states who have been passing themselves off as native Kuwaitis entitled to all the privileges and benefits which go with that status. For years they have got away without having to produce proper identity documents, trading on loud protestations that they were insiders.

Now, successful Palestinian businessmen who have lived here for a quarter of a century, bringing up their families as Kuwaitis, are suddenly finding themselves unwelcome; many are stateless and have nowhere else to go. Pakistani civil servants, retiring after years of service, are being handed their passports and told: "Thank you very much."

There are other nationalities; about 4,000 Filipinos alone are

working in hotels and shops and as domestics. But these are a different breed: Short-term expatriates saving hard to send money home, whose stay in the country is closely regulated.

One surprise from Kuwait's census was the size of the Asian population, which at 356,000 has grown faster than the relatively stagnant non-Kuwaiti population of Arab origin, which numbers 643,000. Palestinians, between 300,000 and 400,000 of whom live in Kuwait, still form the largest and most important national group.

A handful of foreigners every year manages to pole-vault over the high bar put in the way of those seeking Kuwaiti citizenship. Muslim faith and 30 years' uninterupted residence are two of the basic requirements — and the bar is being notched up all the time.

For the remaining 1 million, all they can do is keep their heads down, stay out of trouble and hope that the economic goldrush brought them to this particular patch of desert is re-activated soon — Financial Times feature.

Tibet protests: Rejection of olive branch

By Kathy Wilhelm
The Associated Press

BEIJING — Tibetan monks and Buddhist faithful who clashed with Chinese police last week dramatised the failure of China's seven-year effort to cool hatreds nurtured by decades of Communist rule.

Since 1980, when the Chinese Communist Party acknowledged "ultra-left problems" in the administration of Tibet, Chinese officials have stepped up overtures to Tibet's exiled former ruler, the Dalai Lama.

Chinese officials also have attempted to win the hearts of Tibetans by rebuilding some of the monasteries destroyed by leftist Chinese in the 1960s, increasing development aid and announcing programmes to encourage Chinese administrators to learn the Tibetan language.

The efforts have not found success with Tibetans.

By the state-run media's own account, the Tibetans who joined in demonstrations Sept. 27 and Thursday in central Lhasa's Jokhang Temple square carried traditional Tibetan flags showing a snow-capped mountain and rising sun.

"Tibet wants independence," the demonstrators shouted, according to accounts by foreign witnesses.

On Thursday, at least 2,000 Tibetans rallied to the call and boldly attacked police with fists and stones. The demonstrators scattered only after police opened fire, killing as many as six people, according to the accounts by foreign witnesses.

The official media denied that police opened fire. The official media also said six were killed, but did not say how the six died.

Despite a heavy police presence — some Western observers estimate there is one Chinese soldier in Central Tibet for every 10 Tibetans — Tibetans have not been shy about conveying to foreign visitors their hatred for the Chinese.

Tibetans frequently tell visitors of their desire for the return of the Dalai Lama, who fled in 1959 after a failed uprising triggered by rumours that he was to be arrested.

When China first annexed Tibet, it promised to allow the Dalai Lama to continue his role as religious and civil leader. But real power was given to a Communist Party Commission.

Over the next decade, China sharply curtailed the power of the Buddhist monastic orders that had served as civil as well as religious authorities, and redistributed much of their land.

Then came the cultural revolution, lasting from 1966 to 1976, a period of rule by extreme leftists throughout China, and Tibetan religion was suppressed entirely. Monasteries were closed and sacked, monks were driven out to become labourers and harsh penalties were inflicted on Tibetans who practised their faith.

Tibetans were forced to plant winter wheat unsuited to the local climate as part of a nationwide policy of "taking grain as the key link" in developing the economy. The region's traditional emphasis on raising yaks and barley was sacrificed.

السلامة من الجراثيم

The cartoon struggles to become an art form

By Thomas Eckert

BERLIN — Humour is rooted in other's mistakes, often in suffering.

A venerable gentleman in a dark suit standing on a stage absent-mindedly explains this to a large audience, and as he does so, his trousers slip round his ankles. He is himself exposed. Everyone

laughs.

F.K. Waechter is a cartoonist with a fine nose for human weakness. He knows precisely where the source of wit lies.

The man on the stage is his creation. He appears on a poster in an exhibition in Kassel, "Cartoon — the real truth 70 times."

The exhibition gives a cross-section review of contemporary

cartoons and caricatures. There are 200 caricatures from 70 artists, both men and women.

The exhibition has been brought together by the society for the promotion, support and dissemination of media culture and communication.

It is supported by the municipal cultural department and the city's polytechnic.

Most of the artists have three drawings. Talented young artists who have never had a drawing displayed to the public are placed next to veterans such as Loriot, Toni Ungerer, Horst Hatzinger and Gerhard Seyfried.

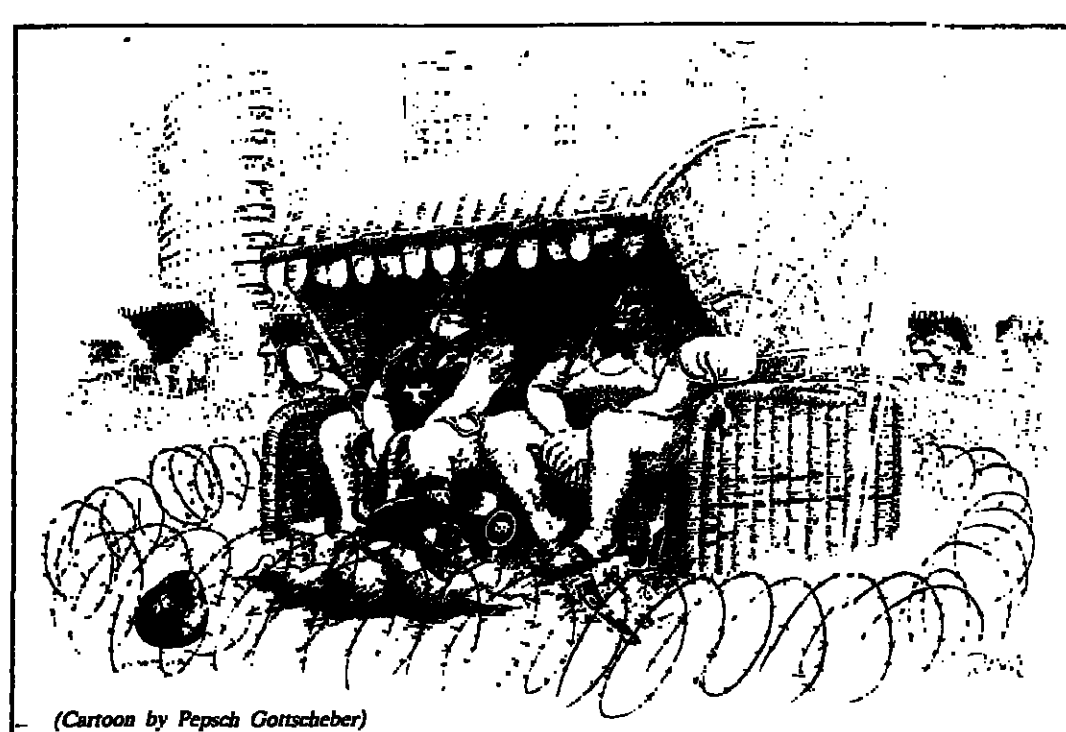
Works from nine women are included, among them Amelie Gienke (Hogli), Marie Marcks, Franziska Becker and Elisabeth Knoltinger.

Caricature is more than a chance depiction of an incident. The exhibition presents an exhaustive view of the art of caricature in the Federal Republic of Germany and it is obvious that among these young caricaturists and cartoonists several with talent have been discovered.

The noisier group are best represented by Wolfgang Stein, Christian Groß (Kriko), Bernd Hobohm (Hobo) and whizz kid Rutter Feldmann, alias Werner. Harald Huch, Jens Jeddelloh and Bernd Pohlitz link graphic perfection with amusing puns.

Newcomers in the cartoon business have a tough time finding a footing in the narrow, competitive market. They only find a home for their drawings usually in local newspapers or in the alternative press, that are not always the best payers.

It is not surprising then that young graphic artists have to make a living as taxidrivers or



(Cartoon by Pepsch Gotscheber)

some other form of parttime job. The art of the caricaturist and cartoonist in this country does not have the general appeal it does in the USA, Britain or France, even the work of the old, established artists. Cartoons and caricatures are regarded as things for children or at the best superficial extras.

Only the large national and local newspapers have their own cartoonists or employ cartoonists regularly. It isn't all a bed of roses for the "male prostitutes of journalism," the "calibos and cowboys of journalism," as Eike Christian Hirsch once called them.

It certainly isn't a laughing matter to produce laughter-provoking drawings. Berlin is the centre of West German caricaturists and cartoonists. About a third of the 70 artists included in the Kassel exhibition live and work in Berlin. Frankfurt and Munich follow in second and third place, then

Hamburg. Aggressive, caustic satire seems only to find a place in large cities. The most obvious impression is that political caricature is sunk deep in a deep sleep.

Political cartoonists have a tough time of it if the people they do cartoons of take to collecting the cartoons of themselves as a measure of their popularity. The press office of the Bundestag collects cartoons. Top of the 1986 list, according to F.W. Bernstein of the office, was Chancellor Helmut Kohl with 841 cartoons of him published, followed by Franz Josef Strauss and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

What does not bite doesn't hurt. The enthusiasm for collecting the personal cartoons is the best evidence of the harmlessness of the political caricature.

There are jokes that can cut into the flesh such as the drawings by Elisabeth Knoltinger, an Austrian artist living in Berlin and

the sad, droll world of the Berlin artist Michael Sowa, who paints small cat-pictures in oils, but they have only a marginal force.

Robert Gerhard, one of the most distinguished of German cartoonists, says, in the catalogue to the exhibition, that what the cartoon lacks is a public response similar to literary criticism of plays and books and so on.

He is one of the founders of the "New Frankfurt School," along with Clodwig Poth, Hans Traxler and F.K. Waechter. They are the main artists involved in the non-serious paper *Titanic*, in which comic drawings rove around in an artistic no-man's land between the fine arts, literature and the graphic arts.

So far the caricature has not been regarded as art. Perhaps the judgment of Solomon suggestion is applicable that Eike Christian Hirsch has at the ready: Cartoons are critical graphics and intellectual artforms — Der Tagesspiegel.

Sperm technique helps parents choose child's sex

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK — Scientists at Keio University in Tokyo have developed a new technique of sperm selection that they believe will enable parents to select the sex of their child with a high rate of success, especially when a girl is sought.

The Japanese technique, developed by Dr. Rihachi Izuka, differs from the most widely used method, developed by Dr. Ronald J. Ericsson of Las Vegas, Nevada.

In the laboratory, Dr. Izuka said, the method can separate sperm into layers, one 95 per cent female and one 85 per cent male. Dr. Izuka has reported success in all six attempts so far to produce girls.

When reports of Dr. Izuka's procedure were published in Japan last year, they unleashed a furor. Opponents argued that the sex of children should be determined by fate, rather than by parental whim. The university's ethics committee reportedly was dismayed that the technique had been put to use without its approval.

Dr. Izuka, who developed the method in collaboration with Hideo Mohri, a professor at the University of Tokyo, said that in clinics under his jurisdiction the method was used only to produce females and was limited to cases where a family history indicated danger of a congenital disease carried by males, such as hemophilia.

Nevertheless, Japanese newspapers have reported that some doctors are using Dr. Izuka's method to enable parents to choose a boy or girl as they

prefer. In a telephone interview last week, Dr. Ericsson said his method was employed at about 60 centres in the United States and nine other countries. His latest protocol for producing boys, he said, has resulted in 34 males in 40 births. Efforts to produce girls have been successful in 35 of 45 births.

Dr. Charles B. Hammond, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Duke University, said last week that some physicians in the United States who have tried the Ericsson method "have been very impressed and very quickly." But, he added, most other physicians are not convinced. While some cultures traditionally have favoured boy babies, the new techniques do not appear likely to be used widely enough to alter national sex ratios in the near future.

Dr. Ericsson also said his method was unlikely to alter the sex balance of the population. He said couples who use his method are about evenly divided, with 52 per cent favouring girls. In most cases, it is parents who have had children of only one sex who would like to have a child of the other. Another drawback to widespread use of the method is its artificiality. It requires a number of steps: semen collection, multistep sperm separation, and artificial insemination.

Dr. Ericsson scoffed at the suggestion that the procedure raises moral problems. He contrasted it with cases reported from India where a fetus was aborted if, from tests in early pregnancy, it was not of the desired sex — The New York Times.



Cartoon by Fuchsi

Saudi Arabian designer seeks fashion outlet in West

By Barbara Bright

Reuter

PARIS — A Saudi Arabian designer whose jewelled creations have been veiled or blushed unseen within the palaces of Gulf oil princes would like to open a shop in Paris soon.

Adnan Akbar told Reuters in a recent interview: "I think being a designer is a gift from God." Akbar's collection of 25 evening gowns were a high point of the recent international fashion festival spectacular held in Paris at the Trocadero Gardens.

His creations, including a sumptuous bride's dress with fan-shaped wings at the hips and long fan-like train evoking the finery of the Queen of Sheba, were introduced with a flourish of gold fireworks in the sky and a parade of camels and bedouin riders alongside the catwalk.

The curiosity evoked by a designer from Saudi Arabia, where Muslim women are veiled and covered head to toe, and the artistry of his gowns created a minor media sensation in Paris. The designer said he was eager to establish a boutique in Paris

and would make a decision before the end of the year.

He said he spent last year putting together a glossy catalogue, with pictures of his designs interspersed with jewellery advertisements, and planned to develop a market in the United States, Canada, Italy and Brazil as well.

The catalogue shows Akbar making gifts of his gowns to Britain's Princess Diana, during the visit she and Prince Charles made to Saudi Arabia, and to the wives of the President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on the occasion of a Saudi Arabian exhibition.

Akbar's designs blend a modern silhouette with classic oriental themes. Sequins and semi-precious stones are worked into Arabian motifs like a palm frond or peacock feathers, rare trousers are mostly hidden by skirts, shoulders are demurely covered by drapes or boleros.

A strapless black taffeta outfit with rhinestone-decorated hips had puffy trousers with more rhinestones at the ankles and big stones strategically placed to be jewel the top of the wearer's feet,

A sleek white column dress of silk crepe was tied at the hips with a braided sash, Indian-style, with the braid used again to create a headress.

The gowns are beautifully finished. Akbar said he took great care to conceal seams and to camouflage any body faults by the cut of the gown.

"If the shoulders are too small, I build them up. If the hips are too large, I go like this," he said, his hands indicating a diagonal line. "I want the women to be beautiful."

"I have 150 seamstresses who work for me," he told Reuters. "But I do much of this myself. In my country, there are no people who know how to do this fine work. It is not like here in Paris, where you can buy everything."

Akbar said a simple gown cost about 30,000 francs (\$5,000), and the elaborate Queen of Sheba wedding gown encrusted with diamonds and pearls about 600,000 francs (\$100,000).

Like other high fashion made-to-measure designers, most of his garments — about 60 dresses each month — are for evening

gals or receptions.

"Saudi women, who stay at home most of the time, change clothes at least three times a day — four, if they are invited to go out for the evening," Akbar said.

He said he became interested in clothes because of his mother, "a very elegant woman who followed fashion," and despite the opposition of his father, a merchant who supplies bedouins with fabric for their tents and who sent his son to Pakistan to study political science.

"The atmosphere in the region is very difficult for someone to become a fashion designer," he said. "But I think being a designer is a gift from God."

Instead of politics, Akbar explored the intricacies of Pakistani embroidery. Later, he apprenticed himself to a dressmaker in Beirut and also worked in Cairo. He opened his fashion house in Riyadh 12 years ago.

Akbar, who is 38, married, and the father of two children, said he travelled widely to find the fabric and decorative elements for his designs — to France, West Germany, Austria, Italy and



Adnan Akbar presents an Arabian frock (abba) to Mrs. Chirac, the wife of the French prime minister.

Czechoslovakia.

"I don't work with sketches, I drape and cut on the mannequin. On the mannequin you can see quickly how it will be. Also you can see the colours better, how they go together."

Akbar said he preferred to work with white — "because you know in Arabia it is very hot and with Arabian women it looks good, with the dark hair and complexion."

He hopes to play a part in modernising the Arabian clothing industry. "We have more ideas," he said, "but nobody can come from the outside to change this, we must do it ourselves."

He said women in the Gulf region were beginning to work outside the home, and he planned to introduce a moderately-priced ready-to-wear line for them.



A Saudi dress designed by Adnan Akbar

Zimbabwe's war against illiteracy gains momentum

By Rangarirai Shoko

Reuter

MARONDERA, Zimbabwe — "In the bad old days I would ask a friend to write and read private letters for me," says Viola Ndavangwe.

"Now I've said goodbye to 24 years of illiteracy and I'm looking forward to reading and writing for the rest of my life."

With babies strapped on their backs, Viola and 13 other women meet for two hours each week at the Dombomondo Literacy Centre in this small farming town 74 kilometres from Harare.

Volunteer teacher Patrick Chirwa uses a portable blackboard and the catchphrase of the group is "we are going forward. We shall never look back."

Zimbabwe's drive to reach its estimated 2.5 million illiterate citizens to read and write is gaining momentum but the goal of universal literacy is still some way off.

UNESCO figures for 1985 showed 26 per cent of Zimbabweans over 15 were still illiterate, compared with 31.2 per cent at independence in 1980. This puts Zimbabwe among the top two or three countries in Africa, where more than half the population has never learned to read or write.

Since 1983, half a million people have learned to read and write but 84 per cent of those attending literacy classes are women. Organisers say men are too shy to join.

"When we started, we had difficulties convincing illiterate

adults of the value of literacy, especially men over 50 who said they were too old," says Naision Mporu of the Adult Literacy Organisation of Zimbabwe.

"But women got convinced fairly quickly and registered for literacy classes. The men are still resisting," he says.

The effort is backed up by voluntary bodies such as the Adult Literacy Organisation, government-owned corporations and large-scale farmers, some with financial assistance, others by running competitions for the best provincial and national tutors and the best groups.

Prizes, such as ploughs and seeds, and certificates issued to graduates have inspired thousands of rural people to join classes or to start their own

groups. Others have been drawn to literacy classes by Radio Four, an educational channel launched in 1982.

"The commissioning of Radio Four greatly improved the acceptance of literacy programmes by many illiterate people. They now realise that it is not in their area alone that they are being encouraged to form literacy groups but throughout the country," says Henry Ruzive, the district literacy co-ordinator for Marondera.

"They listen to voices of authority, for example of the prime minister urging them to learn to read and write, and they get persuaded and join literacy classes."

whom he lent eight paintings went bankrupt and the owner disappeared with the pictures.

Galleries owned by Soviet emigres insisted he share their political views. He sold a few paintings but not enough to live on.

Materially, he and his wife were not badly off by the time they decided to leave the United States. He worked as a loader, then a house painter, and finally started a small business repairing houses. His wife gave up teaching and became an accountant. They educated their children, a boy now aged 17 and a girl of 16, in private Catholic schools.

Many factors contributed to their decision to return to the Soviet Union. He describes it as a process of growing up, since his desire to leave in the first place had amounted to an immature wish to reject his homeland.

— The Guardian.

Dissident Soviet artist returns home

By Jonathan Steele

RETURNING emigres are rarely popular in any country, as Mr. Igor Sinyavin, a dissident artist who left the Soviet Union for New York and later returned home, is finding out.

The kind of welcome given to the prodigal son is not the norm, but as he and his wife wait in a relative's flat in Moscow for a new life of their own, he has no regrets about coming back. "Life is poorer here, and there are shortages in the shops. But this time I am staying," he says.

Mr. Sinyavin is one of a small group of returnees, some 200-300, who have come back to the Soviet Union since Mr. Gorbachev embarked on his reform policies. He and his wife decided to apply to come home even before Mr. Gorbachev came to power.

The return home has not been easy. They decided not to resettle

in Leningrad, partly to avoid the rather bitter environment in the artistic community which originally led them to emigrate, but also because some of their former friends criticised them for coming back. In Moscow, he has no work, and they are still waiting to be given a flat.

Mr. Sinyavin was an unofficial artist when he decided to leave the Soviet Union 11 years ago. He did not take part in the famous dissident art exhibition which was broken up by the KGB's bulldozers in 1974.

But he was one of those who were allowed to show their work a week later after the authorities climbed down because of the adverse international publicity.

The concession was short-lived, and Mr. Sinyavin found himself in increasing conflict with the authorities. He was indirectly threatened with imprisonment if he did not leave. He applied to the U.S. consulate, which helped

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahlyyah Girls School

Take away is available

Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.

6:30-Midnight

Tel. 638968

慕堂餐廳

MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant

The only typical Chinese cuisine in Amman.

Chinese Flaming Pot is available

Take away available

Open daily 12:00-15:30

18:00-23:30

Wadi Sagra Road - near Traffic Bridge

Amman, Jordan

Tel: 661922

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbeque for Lunch Friday only

Tel: 818214

Come and taste our specialties

Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.

6:30-Midnight

CHINESE RESTAURANT

TAIWAN TOURISMO

Authentic Chinese Food

Korean Bar-B-Q

Charcoal Flaming Pot

Take-away service

Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. - midnight

Location: Near 3rd Circle opposite Alkhal Hospital

Tel: 641093

EVERY DAY

PEOPLE WHO NEED

CLEANING SERVICES

CALL US!

Electrolux

P.O. Box 925229 AMMAN

Tel. 604671

CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, do-or-to-door service

Agents all over the world

Tel: 664090, 660852

Tel: 2205 BESMACO JO

Cable: Crown Jordan

P.O. Box 95487

AMMAN JORDAN

TO ADVERTISE IN THIS SECTION CALL

667171/6-670741/4

Ext. 223

American baseball teams gearing up for playoff's

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The 1987 baseball season heads into the home stretch this week as division winners from the National and American leagues begin best-of-seven championships with a berth in the World Series at stake.

In the national league pennant race, the Eastern Division champion St. Louis Cardinals will host their western counterparts — the San Francisco Giants — on Tuesday night.

The series to decide which team will represent the American League in the World Series is set to begin on Wednesday night in Minneapolis where the Minnesota Twins host the Eastern champion Detroit Tigers.

Detroit, 1984 world champions, had the best record in the major leagues this year with 98 wins and 64 losses. But the Tigers were the last team to clinch a berth in the playoffs with a dramatic 1-0 win over the second place Toronto Blue Jays on the final day of the season.

Detroit swept the final three-game series from the Blue Jays, who lost their last seven consecutive games.

Doyle Alexander, who posted a regular season record of 9-0, will pitch the opening game for the Tigers on Wednesday.

Alexander will have his work cut out however as the Twins have been very tough at home all season. Minnesota's record at the Metrodome — 56-25 — was the best 1987 home record in baseball.

Minnesota will open with 36-year-old veteran pitcher Bert Blyleven on the mound. The Twins, who ended the regular season with a record of 85-77, beat out the Kansas City Royals to nail down first place on Sept. 28.

Minnesota has not participated in post-season play since losing the American League Championship Series to the Baltimore Orioles in 1970. The Twins have not been in the World Series since 1965.

The San Francisco Giants, who also clinched first place on Sept. 28, are making their first playoff appearance since 1971. The Giants, who posted a regular season record of 90-72, had the widest margin of victory of any of the division champions. They won the National League West by a comfortable six games over the Cincinnati Reds.

San Francisco will go with 13-9 rick Reuschel on the mound in the opener in St. Louis. The Cardinals will counter with starting pitcher Danny Cox, who ended with an 11-9 record.

The Cardinals, who finished with a 95-67 record, held off a strong challenge from both the 1986 world champion New York Mets and the Montreal Expos to win the division on Oct. 1.

St. Louis won the National League pennant in 1985 before losing to the Kansas City Royals in the World Series.

A big question mark for the Cardinals will be the availability of big-hitting first baseman Jack Clark. The star first baseman, who is a strong candidate for National League Most Valuable Player, missed the last few weeks of the season because of an ankle injury.

Even though the Tigers are on a roll and the Twins are on a skid entering the best-of-seven AL Championship series that begins Wednesday night, both teams are expecting a hard-fought series.

"We're tired," Detroit shortstop Alan Trammell said. "We'll come back Wednesday, but right now we're really drained."

Added outfielder Kirk Gibson: "We're tired, but we'll come back. I don't think we'll have any problems bouncing back. Ours is a veteran team. We know what we've got to do. We know the

playoffs are going to be hard. (But) we've had our backs up against the wall all season. If that happens again (in the playoffs), maybe this will help us."

However, Twins center fielder Kirby Puckett said past experiences can help or hurt a team only so much.

"What they did in '84 is over with," he said. "What we've done against them in the past doesn't matter. The five (season-ending losses) in a row are over with and done."

He said that even the Twins' home-field advantage probably doesn't mean much. The Twins had the major-league's best home record, 56-25, but were only 2-4 at home against the Tigers this year.

"Detroit's a veteran team," he said. "They're not going to be scared. And we're not trying to scare them, anyway."

Twins manager Tom Kelly, who on Monday agreed to a contract for 1988, said he thought the Tigers would win the AL East as soon as he saw that the Toronto Blue Jays had three games against a tough Milwaukee team sandwiched between two series against Detroit.

In Wednesday's opener, the Twins will start left-hander Frank Viola, 17-10, against right-hander Doyle Alexander, 9-0, who came to Detroit in an Aug. 12 trade with Atlanta.

"Alexander is tough, he's very crafty," Twins outfielder Tom Brunansky said. "He knows how to win big games."

That's something the Twins haven't had much practice in the last several years.

"(The Twins) are going to play good," Kelly said. "I have no doubt in my mind they're going to play good. I think they're looking forward to playing. I have no reason to believe they're not going to do a good job. Whether it's good enough to beat the Detroit Tigers remains to be seen."



SLOPE AND SPLASH: They're skis and that's water, but this is not waterskiing. In the British Freestyle Ski Aerial Championships, which are being held as part of this week's British Ski Show at Birmingham NEC, "Ski aerialists" come down a ramp by the side of the NEC's lake, do with grace in mid-air the sort of things that piste skiers often do with a mounting sense of panic, and then depart the scene with a fall-breaking plunge that Maria Quintana (left) for one found positively pleasant.

Swedes scatter after Cup victory

By Salvatore Zanca
The Associated Press

BARCELONA, Spain — Spain is a nice place to visit but Sweden's Mats Wilander and Stefan Edberg couldn't wait to leave.

However, they did stay around long enough to make sure that Sweden gained the Davis Cup final for the fifth straight year.

Sweden will meet India in the final in Gothenburg Dec. 18-20. India upset defending champion Australia, 3-2, to advance from the other semifinal.

After being held over until Monday because of the postponement of matches on Sunday due to the heavy rains, Wilander and Edberg made hasty exits to catch planes headed to the United States. Wilander is top-seeded in a tournament in Scottsdale, Arizona, and Edberg plays in Atlanta, Georgia.

Wilander didn't even wait around to play his final match. Edberg had clinched the semifinal by taking a 6-4, 8-6, 6-4, victory over Emilio Sanchez in the first of Monday's reverse singles. That made Wilander's scheduled match with Sanchez brother, Javier, unimportant as Sweden led, 3-1.

So, the Swedes appealed to referee Jacques Dorfmann of France to allow Wilander to catch his plane.

Dorfmann and the two captains agreed and Jan Gunnarsson took Wilander's spot. The younger Sanchez won, making the final score 3-2, in favor of Sweden.

Wilander had done his part by beating the older Sanchez on Friday. Combined with Edberg's easy rout of the younger Sanchez, it gave Sweden a commanding, 2-0, lead at that point.

Spain came back to win the doubles on Saturday. Sergio Casal teamed with Emilio to beat Wilander and Anders Jarryd.

But, with Sweden needing just one more point, the big storm on Sunday caused everyone to wait around one more day and have Edberg and Wilander check airline schedules.

Edberg didn't waste time, once he got started. Although the match was delayed by wet grounds and a brief shower at the start, it ended in brilliant sunshine as the Swede played some of his finest tennis ever on clay.

Edberg agreed after the victory on Monday that it was an important match. "I don't think I ever played as well on clay in a Davis Cup match," he said.

In the first set he won five straight games to go up 5-3. "I had a bad start," Edberg said. "I didn't play well the first two games but I worked my way back into the match."

Once he did, he broke Sanchez in the second and third set at key times to gain the victory for Sweden.

It was enough to gain the sixth final for Sweden. Sweden has won in 1975, 1984 and 1985. It lost to Australia in 1983 and 1986.

Mats Wilander

The Swedish team will have a number of good players at its disposal such as Wilander, Kent Carlsson, Joakim Nyström and Edberg.

Carlsson is recovering from an injury while Nyström was taking a rest. Lundgren has been playing well lately beating Wilander earlier this year and Ivan Lendl a week ago.

"It is impossible right now to decide who will play for us. It will depend on who is in the best shape," Olsson said.

He even hedged on the surface although it is expected to be indoor clay at the Scandinavium, usually used for hockey games.

"When we decide the team, all the boys will take part in the decision," Olsson said.

India made the final for the third time, it only played once before. In 1966 it lost to Australia in the challenge round.

In 1974 it had to default when its government refused to allow the team to play South Africa.

India will rely on an improving Ramesh Krishnan and veteran Vijay Amritraj.

Graf has sinus problem

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — Steffi Graf, the no. 1 woman tennis player in the world, is suffering from serious sinus problems and needs an operation, her doctor said Tuesday.

The 18-year-old West German checked into the university hospital in Freiburg Monday after cancelling an exhibition match in Corsica against Catherine Tanvier of France.

Graf's doctor, Joseph Keul, told the Bild newspaper, "for the moment, we are treating it with medicines, but she should have a sinus operation as soon as possible."

Graf is scheduled to take part in an invitational tournament in Mainz, West Germany, later this week.

World Cup puts captaincy on line for cricket star

By Moses Manoharan
Reuters

NEW DELHI — Kapil Dev's smiling, moustachioed face has been one of the most lasting images of the Indian celebrations that followed their 1983 World Cup cricket triumph.

Four years on, as Kapil again prepares to lead India in defence of the trophy, the smile is less spontaneous and there is a look that speaks of the change of mood that soon followed the momentous final victory over the West Indies.

Kapil's hold on the captaincy became increasingly less secure and he not only lost it a year later, but was dropped from the

Sunil Gavaskar-led team. Although re-instated, his leadership is now constantly under attack.

"Kapil Dev unfortunately has not established himself as a thinking man. He is a performance-oriented captain and this orientation does not leave much scope for him to do the thinking for others. I suppose he leads by personal example," said former test player Ashok Mankad in a fairly typical criticism.

There is no doubting the 28-year-old Kapil's stature as a player. A strapping all-rounder from north India's Haryana State who first represented his country in 1978, he is an impressive new-ball bowler (although knee trouble

has curtailed his pace), a beautiful striker of the ball and equally at ease fielding close to the wicket or in the deep.

He produced one of the supreme World Cup performances in 1983, scoring 175 not out — a record for the competition — after India were 17 for five against Zimbabwe in a group match. In tests he has taken 311 wickets and hit 3,688 runs, a feat surpassed only by England's Ian Botham.

After his fall from grace in 1984, one selector said he had been dropped for disciplinary reasons following India's defeat by England in the second test. But the real reason may be found elsewhere and it was after he patched up differences with Gavaskar that he returned to the national side.

In 1985 he was back in charge for the tour of Australia, but the problems remained.

Rich Maleeva sisters owe it all to mum, tennis

By Paul Radford

SOFIA — Manuela Maleeva is about to become a millionaire and she owes all her success to

her mother, 43-year-old Yulia Berberian, who has overcome barely surmountable obstacles to put her daughters where they are.

"It's not modest to say it, but it was like doing the impossible," she told Reuters. "In Bulgaria we say like making a hole in the bottom of the sea."

"Astronomic figures are spent on developing tennis talent in the United States and other countries but I did it on absolutely nothing. I didn't receive a single cent."

There are many curiosities in the tale of the sporting Maleeva family — father Georg once play-

ed for the Bulgarian National Basketball Team.

Despite their success, no tennis match has ever been shown on Bulgarian television. Mum has plenty to say about that.

Despite their success, the family still live in the same small, unpretentious flat on the seventh floor of an eight-floor block on a workers' housing estate in Sofia.

Despite their success, the Bulgarian tennis federation refused to send more than three players to the federation cup this year in Vancouver.

Mum ended up by playing in the doubles, the first mother to play in the same team as her daughter, or rather two daughters.

"That was very embarrassing,"

she said. "But I didn't have a choice. I couldn't expect my daughters to play singles and doubles."

Not that Berberian is such a bad player. She was nine times national champion, the last time in 1976.

Four years later Manuela inherited her crown at the age of 13.

She won the singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles in each of the under-14, under-18 and senior classes.

"That was when everyone realised she was going to be really good," Berberian said. "I realised before when she went to the United States and reached the final of the Orange Bowl under-12s. She was beating American girls 6-1, 6-2."



JOB OPENINGS

The Department of Foreign Languages at Yarmouk University invites applications for faculty positions at the Instructor and Assistant Professor levels in French Language and Literature; German Language and Literature; Spanish Language and Literature; and Russian Language and Literature. A candidate must have a graduate degree in one of these languages.

Those interested should contact Staff Affairs Division on the University campus to fill out the official forms.

Application deadline is Nov. 1, 1987.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ZEIN EL SHARAF

The diplomatic corps accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court have the honour to present:

The Benevolent Bazaar for MABARRAT UM EL HUSSEIN

On Saturday, October 10, 1987 at Al Hussein Sport City for Youth

P.S. The Bazaar starts 11 a.m. and ends at 6 p.m. the same day.

FOR RENT

Furnished apartment, 5th Circle. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, salon, dining room, living room, kitchen, tel., central heating and garage.

Call: 810297.

THREE SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS FOR RENT (FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED)

Each one consists of 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 verandas, 130 sq.m. salons. Each has separate entrance, central heating, telephone and garage.

The three semi-detached villas are surrounded by a wall and a spacious rose garden. They have internal and external decorations, with all utilities.

Location: opposite the Jordan University Hospital, about 150 metres away from the pedestrian overpass.

Please call tel: 842472.

DELUXE APARTMENT FURNISHED FOR SALE OR RENT

2 bedrooms, salon, sitting room, 2 bathrooms, washing machine, dishwasher, fridge, oven, colour T.V., video, wall-to-wall carpet, separate central heating, with telephone.

Location: 7th Circle

Rent: Best offer

For more information, please contact: 672042, Amman.

FURNISHED APARTMENT IN ABDOUN

Consists of 2 bedrooms, dining room and 2 spacious sitting areas, veranda, separate heating and telephone.

Call: 662016 from 10 a.m. - 2 p.m., and 621377 from 3-7 p.m.

Cinema **CONCORD** Tel: 677430

CROCODILE DUNDEE

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **OPERA** Tel: 675573

FAST FORWARD

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

TOUGH GUY

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Economy

Lebanese lira sinks below 300 to dollar

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese pound tumbled to another record low against the dollar on Tuesday, one day after the government decided to double the minimum wage level.

The central bank posted a closing price of 306.00 to the dollar compared to the previous close on Monday of 285.25.

The last record low in the once-sturdy currency's value was on Sept. 30, when the pound closed at 289.50.

"Yesterday the government announced salary increases, today speculators snatch it all back by devaluing the pound," said

one dealer. "Don't ask me how, or why, I don't know."

Residents expressed dismay at Tuesday's central bank prices.

"What happened today is a catastrophe," said schoolteacher Wassim. "The rise of the dollar stalling the increase before it had even been implemented."

Lebanon's acting finance minister, Mr. Joseph Al Hassem announced on Monday a doubling of the minimum wage to help the poor combat the effects of rocketing prices.

Mr. Al Hassem told reporters the basic minimum wage of 4,300 pounds (\$15) a month would be raised to 8,500 pounds (\$31), while employees earning more than 12,000 (\$42) would receive a 75 per cent increase.

Official sources said Acting Prime Minister Selim Hoss had yet to decide when the new wage

levels would take effect.

They said the new raise, the first since the government announced a 45 per cent increase in July last year, applied to both the public and private sectors of Lebanon's ailing economy.

One source said the move was made to help the Lebanese cope with soaring prices, high inflation and the decline in the value of the (Lebanese) lira.

The average monthly wage before the latest increase was worth \$24 compared with \$85 a year ago and \$80 in 1977. It was not immediately known how many people would be affected by Monday's decision.

Last week Lebanon's General Labour Federation called for a civil disobedience campaign in an attempt to spur the government into taking action to deal with the economic crisis.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6320/30	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3062/72	Canadian dollar
	1.8342/47	West German marks
	2.0645/55	Dutch guilders
	1.5275/85	Swiss francs
	38.10/15	Belgian francs
	6.1200/25	French francs
	1323/1324	Italian lira
	146.47/57	Japanese yen
	6.4250/4300	Swedish crowns
	6.7125/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.0575/0625	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	457.00/457.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares were dull in afternoon business, depressed by the lower opening on Wall Street, but slightly above the mid-afternoon lows, dealers said.

The early decline on Wall Street left the FTSE 100 index down 9.7 points to 2,376.1 at 1450 GMT, but this was after a low of 2,373.3 points at 1354 GMT.

Dealers said prices had fallen earlier Tuesday as investors considered the weight of outstanding cash calls ahead of the forthcoming BP share sale. Operators are also content to hold off ahead of Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson's address to the Conservative Party conference later this week.

But in spite of Tuesday's lower tone a number of analysts are saying the U.K. market can go yet higher. Some market observers say the FTSE 100 share index could be five per cent above current levels by the end of the current year.

STC was by far the most actively traded stock on Tuesday adding 17p to 305 on volume of 20.9 shares by 1506 GMT, on rumours that ITT has sold its 130 million share stake in the company. Such a stake would be worth around £400 million at current values.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1987

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Wright Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Find some new activities which are enjoyable and can also further your business interests. Now is the perfect time to pursue those new interests, but don't be overly enthusiastic about them.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try to recognize what your true position is in the business world and try to improve it. Revise your budget and cut down on expenses.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to cooperate more with your co-workers and you'll all be much more efficient. Pay great attention to the details of your finances.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan some activities which you can thoroughly enjoy. Show your talents to those who are in power; they can help you succeed.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) If you add a little enthusiasm to your daily chores, you can finish them up quickly and have time for recreation.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) If you don't procrastinate, you can incorporate some new ideas into your daily activities which will be highly profitable in the near future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Handle financial affairs carefully. If you have pressing bills to pay, try to arrange these payments which won't strain your budget.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) An opportunity to do some charitable work can be quite beneficial to you. Some cheerful and active friends

can put you in a great mood.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) An inspired idea concerning the betterment of your career can advance very quickly now. Get a fellow worker to support you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get together with good friends at a mutually enjoyed recreation. Use a different method of expressing your finest talent.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Work on bettering your home situation; your family will appreciate it. Talk to a prominent person about your financial future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Avoid someone who may have an eye on your assets. Enlist some associates to help you get a new project under way.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try some modern methods of handling your financial affairs. A friend who is a money manager can give you some good advice on this.

If Your Child Is Born Today

He or she will be adept at forming remarkably profitable relationships. Give your progeny a good education which will stress cooperation with others, and this child will easily get to the head of any organization and be quite popular with co-workers.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

© 1987, McNaught Synd.

THE Daily Crossword by I. Miller

ACROSS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	Layer															
5	He's all talk, no action	14				15							16			
10	Moby Dick's pursuer	17			18								19			
14	Part of Earth	20							21	22						
15	Conclude							24	25	26						
16	Wonderful one	27	28	29						30			31	32	33	
17	Nomad's urge															
19	Editor	34						35		36				37		
20	Subtle quality															
21	Characteristic					38	40									
22	Clean the slate													41		
24	Charged particle	42				43									44	
25	Ad's target	45				46										
26	Dawdle								47		48	49				
27	Rare					50										
28	Diamond rivals	52	53	54												
29	Plunder product							55			56			57	58	59
30	Flange								61	62	63					
31	Dinner course	64														
32	Soak flax								65						66	
33	Small bill															
34	Narrow ridge	67						68								69

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN	1 Goldie of film	2 Jacob's brother	3 1492 vessel	4 Sorrow	5 Funny person	6 Wet (verb)	7 Person addressed	8 Being	9 One who sells to public	10 Reunited men	11 Pantomime	12 Having wings	13 Nonsense	14 Tan	15 Place for 1A	16 Touch or taste	17 Controversial	18 Chocolate substitute	19 The new	20 Fr. city	21 Shinto temple	22 Gateway	23 Idyllic places	24 Juniper	25 Indigent	26 Milk mart	27 In an aimless	28 Run	29 Construction material	30 Walk like a small child	31 Fixes firmly	32 Chemical compound	33 Salutation	34 To a place beneath	35 A Gardner word	36 Wine? Fr.	37 Spoken	38 Penn. port	39 Waka eyes at	40 Straightedge	41 Salutation word	42 A Gardner	43 Wine? Fr.	44 Spoken	45 Penn. port	46 Waka eyes at	47 Straightedge	48 Salutation word	49 A Gardner	50 Wine? Fr.	51 Spoken	52 Penn. port	53 Waka eyes at	54 Straightedge	55 Salutation word	56 A Gardner	57 Wine? Fr.	58 Spoken	59 Penn. port	60 Waka eyes at	61 Straightedge	62 Salutation word	63 A Gardner	64 Wine? Fr.	65 Spoken	66 Penn. port	67 Waka eyes at	68 Straightedge	69 Salutation word	70 A Gardner	71 Wine? Fr.	72 Spoken	73 Penn. port	74 Waka eyes at	75 Straightedge	76 Salutation word	77 A Gardner	78 Wine? Fr.	79 Spoken	80 Penn. port	81 Waka eyes at	82 Straightedge	83 Salutation word	84 A Gardner	85 Wine? Fr.	86 Spoken	87 Penn. port	88 Waka eyes at	89 Straightedge	90 Salutation word	91 A Gardner	92 Wine? Fr.	93 Spoken	94 Penn. port	95 Waka eyes at	96 Straightedge	97 Salutation word	98 A Gardner	99 Wine? Fr.	100 Spoken
------	------------------	-------------------	---------------	----------	----------------	--------------	--------------------	---------	---------------------------	-----------------	--------------	-----------------	-------------	--------	-----------------	-------------------	------------------	-------------------------	------------	-------------	------------------	------------	-------------------	------------	-------------	--------------	------------------	--------	--------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------	----------------------	---------------	-----------------------	-------------------	--------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------	------------

Expert on housing evaluates Jordan's real estate market

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will need to build over 430,000 housing units during the coming twenty years. Nearly 85 per cent of the units, or about 300,000 will be needed for low-income families, Bassam Atari, deputy general manager of the Housing Bank said Monday night.

Mr. Atari, lecturing at the Association of Banks in Jordan, noted that new families will be needing 313,450 new housing units at a rate of 15,672 a year. To ease housing congestion and to replace dilapidated units, Mr. Atari said, Jordan will need an additional 92,850 houses at a rate of 4,643 a year.

He estimated that 25,200 houses will be requiring improvements (enlargements) until the year 2006 or, in other words, 1,260 units a year.

The lecturer highlighted the group that will be hard-pressed for new dwellings by saying that 292,000 units will be for low-income families. Moreover, he pointed out, 72,000 units will require financial help (or subsidies) from the government, for a total of JD 31 million.

Describing investments in real estate projects as Jordan's most prevalent, Mr. Atari anticipated a volume of JD 2.9 billion as investments in housing projects during the coming 20 years. The figure breaks down to JD 143.4 million a year.

During the last five-year (1981-1985) development plan, investments in the housing sector totaled JD 782 million. The amount represented 34.4 per cent of the country's fixed-generated capital and 11 per cent of gross national product.

Mr. Atari said that housing units in the Kingdom are expected to total 704,500 at the end of the year 2006. At the end of 1986, he noted, the number of units were 458,700, of which 158,252 were in Amman, 175,682 in other cities and 124,766 in the countryside.

He quoted a survey which shows that 86 per cent of all houses were in good condition, and that 7.5 per cent needed replacement.

The senior official at the Housing Bank said that for every JD 1 million being invested in housing construction, employment would be created for 228 unskilled workers, and for 105 skilled labourers, for one year. Foreign labour and foreign imports constitute nearly 40 per cent of each JD 1 investment in housing projects, the lecturer added.

Mr. Atari went on to describe the major impediments facing the real estate market, in general, and the housing construction, in particular. He made the following points in this regard:

- 1) Jordanians are accustomed to building life-time houses regardless of the family size or the actual need. Therefore, investments are disproportionate with social requirements, and that's why an imbalance also exists in the ratio of occupancy in some areas.
- 2) Middlemen and real estate

intermediaries are too unorganized to handle the JD 5 billion overall investments in housing projects if the cost of about JD 10,000 - JD 12,000 per housing unit is taken into consideration for the total number of houses available now. Often, the middlemen have cheated in their dealings, especially with Jordanian expatriates and in numerous cases, the middlemen have caused general resentment among the public.

3) The newly-introduced law called "promise of future sale," favours buyers who can intentionally buy sellers or investors by refusing or delaying payments due to them. Such a situation can freeze the investor's return on his project as a dispute (with a buyer) might take three years to resolve in a court.

4) The tenant law is rigid and rules out any movement with economic changes. This law, which stipulates fixed rental rates, has frightened landlords and investors in the past, but under the present economic slowdown, even tenants are rethinking their positions especially if they are planning to decorate or renovate the premises.

5) Government procedures for organising and apportioning land and for granting building licences and title deeds are very slow, to the extent that an investor or land developer faces delays up to six months. Such a slow process entails raising the cost of a housing unit by 10-20 per cent.

6) The need for low-income units actually shuts out the involvement of the private sector, as the Housing Corporation and the Urban Development Department are the main parties concerned.

especially in terms of access to subsidised money.

7) The high cost of cement, which sells at three times above the international price impedes construction momentum. Lowering the price of cement by 10 per cent would encourage construction and lower the cost of a unit by 2.0 per cent.

8) Lending to real estate developers is not systematic, as the amount of credit, the rate of interest and other terms, as well as the tenor for funds available, differ widely in the market. Some housing schemes are being funded at five per cent interest, some carry no interest, while others are burdened with interest as high as 10 per cent.

9) Taxes and fees that the government collects amount to 10 per cent. Should this rate be reduced, activities might show noticeable increase, especially because these taxes and fees constitute 17 per cent of the cost of a house.

10) Jordan lacks the existence of a secondary real estate market which could handle land hypothecations by banks and provide liquidity when a need arises.

Mr. Atari repeatedly emphasised the need for legislation to govern all aspects related to construction activities, most importantly in housing projects. He urged the protection of the rights of all involved so that no one will be mislead, cheated or defrauded.

At the end of the lecture, Mr. Atari, when asked to define the low-income wage earners, he replied that 40 per cent of Jordanians earn approximately JD 197 per month in the Amman area, JD 158 in other cities and JD 146 in rural areas.

U.N. forecasts poor prospects for world

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The latest U.N. forecast of the world economy predicts stagnating incomes in Latin America, declining incomes in Africa and continued high unemployment in Western Europe.

The forecast, released Monday by the U.N. Secretariat, sees little hope of relief for Third World debtor nations. It says debt will continue to be excessive for many developing countries until the early 1990s.

It also predicts continued slow growth in the overall global economy, with world output growing by about 2.5 per cent to 3.5 per cent a year.

"The present performance of the industrial market economies can possibly be best described as one of sustained mediocrity," Undersecretary-General Rafeeduddin Ahmad said in his speech presenting the forecast.

He said these economies are expected to grow at a rate of about 2.7 per cent in 1987 and 1988 — the same as in 1986.

"Their slow growth has not been sufficient to make a dent in unemployment, especially in Western Europe," he said. "While the majority of the

population of these countries are enjoying small but steady increases in their standards of living each year, an unacceptably large number of people have no jobs ..."

He also took the industrialised world to task for not doing enough to rejuvenate developing nations' economies.

The centrally planned economies of Europe, such as that of the Soviet Union, are expected to grow a bit faster than the market economies — at about four per cent a year.

China, Mr. Ahmad said, is expected to grow by seven to eight per cent a year, despite setbacks in agriculture.

The gross national product in developing nations is also expected to grow a bit faster than

that of the industrialised world — possibly three to four per cent a year.

But Mr. Ahmad said once population growth and current policies are taken into account, there is little prospect of any significant improvement in per-capita incomes or living standards.

In debt-burdened Latin America, he said, projections show that real per-capita income is likely to stagnate over the next two years.

"In many of these countries, imports, investment and social expenditures have been cut back with serious consequences for future growth and unacceptable social costs in terms of a deterioration in the conditions of life for the poorest segments of the

population," Mr. Ahmad said.

But the worst hit among developing countries will be the small African nations whose economies are not diversified.

"Per-capita real income in Africa is projected to fall again in 1988," Mr. Ahmad said.

The recent rise in commodity prices may benefit some developing countries, he said, but export prices in many — especially in Africa — are no higher than a year ago.

Mr. Ahmad said the most critical problem facing developing nations is foreign debt. He called debt payments an "intolerable" burden for many nations and a "brake" on the growth of the world economy as a whole.

Ceausescu orders economic changes

VIENNA (R) — President Nicolae Ceausescu, demanding an overhaul of Romania's sagging economy, has reshuffled his ministers and ordered expulsions from the Communist Party central committee.

President Ceausescu blamed arrears and failures on bad management.

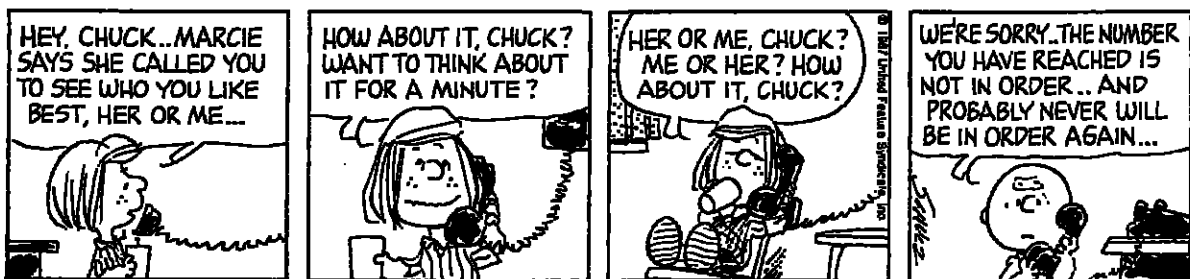
"It is therefore necessary to change completely the work style and methods in all sectors of activity," President Ceausescu told the central committee on Monday, Agerpres News Agency reported.

Romania has succeeded in halving its debt to the West, to \$5.5 billion, since 1981. But the

drive to cut the debt led to austerity that is among the harshest in East Europe.

There are shortages of heating fuel and food, frequent electricity cuts and, after disappointing five-year plan results for 1981-85, exports slumped by 11 per cent last year.

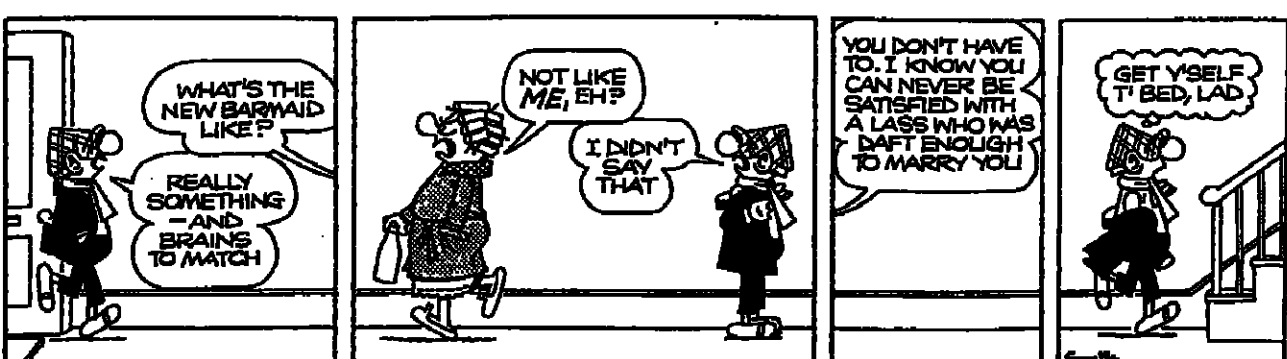
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henn Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SINBO	WOLLY	TRACCI	YELGA
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

WHEN HE SAYS HE'LL MEET YOU PROMPTLY, HIS PROMISE MAY CARRY A LOT OF THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUILD SLANT PELVIS DAMPEN
Answer: If a pretty girl has curves, expect a guy to have this "ANGLES"

Tamil rebels launch new attacks in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil militants executed eight captured soldiers and launched a spate of attacks in a dramatic worsening of Sri Lanka's crisis following the suicide of 12 Tamils in government custody.

Officials said on Tuesday the killings by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) threatened to wreck a peace agreement signed between Sri Lanka and India aimed at ending four years of ethnic violence on the island.

The group said after Monday's killings it was no longer obliged to keep the ceasefire brought into force by the July accord.

"If our leaders and cadres are allowed to die, then the LTTE is not bound to observe the ceasefire," a Tigers spokesman said by telephone from the Indian city of Madras. He said he was quoting an LTTE letter to Indian authorities.

The killings follow word from New Delhi that additional Indian army units are to reinforce the 9,000-strong Indian peacekeeping forces stationed here under the pact to end strife between Tamils and the majority Sinhalese community.

The Tigers shot dead the soldiers, all Sinhalese, on Monday night and scattered the bullet-riddled bodies at a bus-stop in the northern city of Jaffna, a military spokesman said. They had been held prisoners for seven months.

As news of the killings emerged, army camps in the north and east went on alert against Tamil attacks, military sources said.

Tamil militants also shot dead the Sinhalese manager of a state-run cement factory in Jaffna and his deputy and militants killed a policeman and wounded three at Vanuniya in the north in attacks on Tuesday and late on Monday, police said.

The Tamil attacks began only hours after 17 Tigers held by the government swallowed cyanide as they were to be put on a flight from Jaffna to Colombo. Twelve died.

The men were to be brought to Colombo for questioning about

an attempt to smuggle in arms by boat, a government official said. The LTTE has denied the smuggling charge.

Speaking before the soldiers' executions were reported, a government official said: "The unnecessary suicide bid... will put further strains on implementation of the agreement which has already been hampered by the Tigers."

The Tigers, who had been fighting to set up an independent state, only reluctantly accepted the July accord between President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to end strife that has killed 6,000 people.

Among those who committed suicide was a Tigers commander in the eastern district of Trincomalee who allegedly took part in a bus massacre of 120 Sinhalese in April, officials said. Another victim was a leader in the rebel stronghold of Jaffna.

Military sources said the Tigers attacked two army camps at Point Pedro and Thondamanaru in Jaffna district on Monday, wounding four soldiers, military sources said.

Tories begin convention in Blackpool

BLACKPOOL (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party began its annual conference Tuesday in the triumphant aftermath of a third successive election victory and looking towards a radical overhaul of the welfare state.

Delegates in the heavily guarded Winter Gardens conference centre rose in thunderous applause as Mrs. Thatcher, 61, entered the hall to face delighted party activists for the first time since she won another five-year term in June.

The conference slogan "Action for the Third Term" was emblazoned on the convention centre, decorated in blue, the Tory party colour.

Unprecedented security in Blackpool, a north England seaside resort, meant that only about half the 5,000 delegates were in the hall when the four-day conference opened with the national anthem, "God Save the Queen."

Outside, delegates and even cabinet ministers were backed up in long lines undergoing security checks. Bomb disposal experts deployed sniffer dogs and scanned walls with special scopes in case extremists had planted explosives behind the panelling.

A royal navy mine sweeper, HMS Cuxton, armed with 40-mm and 20-mm guns and equipped with sophisticated radar, was stationed off the Blackpool coast as the 5,000 conference delegates gathered.

Rabuka declares Fiji a republic

SUVA, Fiji (Agencies) — Coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka on Tuesday formally declared Fiji a republic and vowed to maintain the political dominance of ethnic Fijians over the larger Indian population.

The declaration, broadcast at midnight over army-controlled Radio Fiji, came 24 hours after talks broke down with Queen Elizabeth II's representative and the leaders of the South Pacific island nation's two political parties.

"I reaffirm the indigenous Fijian race is empowered with the land and right to govern themselves for their advancement and welfare," Col. Rabuka said.

Col. Rabuka said Fiji, 3,200 kilometres northeast of Sydney, Australia, would have a new constitution to replace the one that took effect when it gained independence from Britain in 1970.

Col. Rabuka staged a coup Sept. 25, saying he had failed to achieve the goal of his first coup on May 14. He said he wanted to ensure the rights of ethnic Fijians, who comprise 47 per cent of Fiji's 715,000 people.

Indians make up 49 per cent of the population. They are mostly descendants of plantation labourers and now own many of Fiji's businesses.

Earlier Tuesday, Col. Rabuka said he would continue as head of

an interim government and would name an executive council of ministers to run the country.

Since his second coup, Col. Rabuka has declared himself head of state, scrapped the constitution and dismissed Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who held executive powers as representative of the British crown.

Britain has rejected the actions and said it still regarded Mr. Ganilau as Fiji's sole authority. Fiji has been a member of the British Commonwealth, which groups Britain and its former colonies.

There was no comment Tuesday from Mr. Ganilau.

El Salvador talks end with minimal accord

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Top-level peace talks in El Salvador ended on Tuesday without a major breakthrough but the government and its guerrilla foes agreed to study ways of bringing about a ceasefire.

After two days and more than 20 hours of discussion, the meeting broke up shortly after midnight and a joint communiqué said they had agreed to form two commissions which would start working within five days.

One of the commissions, the communiqué said, would "study the process towards a ceasefire" in line with a peace plan from Central America signed in Guatemala by five regional presidents on Aug. 7.

The second commission would look into other aspects of the Guatemala plan, which contained

proposals ranging from amnesties and democratic reforms to ceasefires to help end three insurgent wars in Central America — in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

The communiqué said the government delegation led by President Jose Napoleon Duarte reiterated its position that there must be "total and absolute respect for the constitution," a reference to Mr. Duarte's insistence that a power-sharing arrangement with the guerrillas would be unconstitutional.

Power-sharing is the main bone of contention between the government and the five guerrilla groups under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). Previous attempts to end the eight-year war in El Salvador collapsed

because neither side was prepared to make concessions on this.

The guerrillas have long demanded inclusion in a provisional government, with their armed forces intact, pending fresh elections. The government has said the rebels must lay down their arms and join the political process.

The talks were the first face-to-face encounter between the civil war enemies in three years. They took place against a background of widespread scepticism that major progress could be made in bridging the vast gap separating the two sides.

Diplomats in San Salvador said that even agreement to form commissions, and thus keep talking, was a success given the complexity of the problems.

Chinese tighten grip on Lhasa

LHASA (AP) — Chinese police tightened surveillance over Buddhist monasteries and warned foreigners not to get involved in demonstrations as Tibetan monks broadened their appeal for freedom from Chinese rule.

Reports reaching Peking early Tuesday said Western doctors in Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, confirmed that eight Tibetans and one Chinese were killed in street battles with Chinese police last Thursday.

It was not known if the one Chinese was among the six policemen that Chinese authorities said died in the pro-independence demonstration, the most incident of violence in Tibet since its god-king, the Dalai Lama, fled into exile following an unsuccessful uprising in 1959.

Peking has blamed the Dalai Lama, who is still revered by the

remote Himalayan area's two million people, for inciting the demonstrations.

Police barricades have been erected on roads leading to the Sera, Ganden and Drepung monasteries. Tibet's three most important monasteries, and travellers reported seeing three planeloads of security forces arrive in Lhasa.

The Abbott Tenzing of the Sera Monastery told an AP reporter who reached the temple six kilometres west of the city by a back route that police had arrested 27 monks since the first demonstration Sept. 27.

"We're not able to go out now," the abbott said. "They (police) surround the place at night. Please, all of you Westerners help us to become independent."

Sera monks said police had

arrested 20 monks at Drepung. The 330 monks at Sera were mourning two members they said were shot to death in Thursday's demonstration.

A 10 p.m. curfew for Tibetans was still in effect, although enforcement appeared somewhat relaxed.

The police clampdown on the monks appeared aimed at stopping planned demonstrations Wednesday, the 37th anniversary of the entrance of communist Chinese troops into Tibet.

Monks at the three monasteries earlier printed a two-page statement to the United Nations saying: "Tibet belongs to Tibetans and the Tibetans have the right to have self-autonomy. We ask the United Nations and all the countries of the world to please support our true cause. We are suffering."

Seoul opposition accuses government of unfair tactics

SEOUL (AP) — The main opposition party on Tuesday charged in the National Assembly that the government was using bribery and other unfair tactics in the country's presidential race.

Lee Jung-Jae, a vice president of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), also accused the government of using government workers in its election campaign. "The ruling party has launched an operation of buying over opposition party members and also mobilising government workers for its election campaigns," Mr. Lee said without giving details.

Mr. Lee repeated the RDP's demand for the formation of a neutral caretaker government to ensure a free campaign and fair voting in presidential elections to be held before Dec. 20.

Opposition leaders have been demanding formation of a neutral cabinet for several months, but President Chun Doo-Hwan has said he will retain full authority until he steps down at the end of his seven-year term on Feb. 25.

The opposition call for a neutral cabinet came as the four political parties represented in the National Assembly outlined their

policies during the annual debate on the national budget.

Roh Tae-Woo, presidential candidate and leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), told lawmakers the government was determined to hold fair and free elections.

"The holding of the presidential and National Assembly elections in a free and fair manner is a shortcut to establishing democracy," Mr. Roh said.

Mr. Chun, in the government's budget message to the assembly Monday, repeated his earlier promises to ensure fair and free elections.

Mr. Chun bowed to opposition demands in July for the first direct presidential elections in 16 years after massive anti-government protests during the summer.

Mr. Lee warned the South Korean people would never again tolerate the intervention of the armed forces in politics. He urged the armed forces to publicly renounce any future role in politics.

Mr. Chun, a former general, took power with military backing in 1980. Mr. Roh, also a former general, played a key role in backing Mr. Chun.

Kenya urges Security Council to act on Namibia independence

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Kenya has called for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to begin implementing a nine-year-old U.N. independence plan for the South African-ruled territory of Namibia (South West Africa).

Kenyan Foreign Minister Zachary Onyuka told the General Assembly: "The world has for a long time been treated to a series of deceitful manoeuvres and tactics all of which are designed to delay indefinitely the genuine independence of Namibia or substitute it with a puppet administration subservient to and controlled by the racist minority regime."

He was alluding to South Africa's insistence that the U.N. plan can be carried out only if some 30,000 Cuban troops based in neighbouring Angola were withdrawn.

"These evasive moves by South Africa to further delay the Namibian independence must be brought to an end," Mr. Onyuka said.

"We call upon the Security Council to immediately convene and take a firm decision with respect to the implementation of

Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) which remains the only internationally acceptable basis for the independence of Namibia."

He urged the council to adopt what he called an "enabling resolution to trigger off the implementation" of the U.N. independence plan.

Referring to the situation in South Africa itself, Mr. Onyuka said the overwhelming majority of people there "continue to suffer the indignity of the evil system of apartheid," despite a clear and universal consensus that it could not be reformed and must be dismantled.

Alluding to calls for the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa, he said various measures proposed to accelerate the demise of apartheid had met with "stubborn and aggressive resistance launched by the racist regime, with the support of her allies and major trading partners."

"This resistance has made it impossible for the Security Council to unanimously agree on measures necessary to undo apartheid," he added.

Aquino rejects resignation of her intelligence director

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino has rejected the resignation of her intelligence chief over the leaking of a dossier on leftists in her government, her spokesman said on Tuesday.

Presidential press secretary Teodoro Benigno said retired army General Rodolfo Canieso, director-general of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), submitted his resignation on Monday but "the president has retained him."

Mrs. Aquino also stood firm on her decision to keep the NICA, rejecting congressional demands

for its abolition.

Mrs. Aquino's rebellious Vice-President Salvador Laurel caused a furor last week when he revealed the existence of an agency list naming more than 100 alleged communists in government. He later scaled down his charges and said they were leftists.

The Philippines' largely conservative society regards leftists with the same fear and suspicion with which it views communists.

Gen. Canieso confirmed the list was prepared by his office but said it was unofficial and unsubstantiated.

400 contra fighters join Sandinistas

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua (AP) — About 400 Indian contra rebels, carrying U.S.-supplied weapons, have switched sides and become members of the Nicaraguan government's army they had been fighting for five years, government officials said.

Sandinista military officials said most of the Indian contras were Miskito, Suma and Rama Indians.

Rebels said the contra Indians numbered from 500 to 1,000, out of a total of about 15,000 contra rebels. The defection by the Indian contras on Saturday leaves as few as 100, or as many as 600, Indian fighters among the contra forces.

Because of the remoteness of the region, news of the defection could not be filed immediately.

On Saturday, a squad of about 80 contra Indians arrived in Puerto Cabezas, a fishing port of about 20,000 people in northeastern Nicaragua, on the Atlantic coast near the Honduran border.

Dressed in new U.S.-made camouflage fatigues, the rebels marched to the dusty main square, where they stood in rows of three. They carried Soviet-designed AK-47 assault rifles, which had been supplied by the United States.

"It was a definitive blow to the armed activity on the Atlantic coast," said Interior Minister Tomas Borge, who flew in from the Nicaraguan capital for the surrender.

The group's leader said they would not turn in their arms. Under an agreement with the government, the Indians will fight contra groups and the "imperialist aggression."

In Managua, President Daniel Ortega said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's toughened set of demands for peace in Nicaragua endangers a regional agreement.

"President Reagan's speech is dangerous, out of touch with reality and signifies that he could come out with actions against Nicaragua that throw down the effort for peace..." Mr. Ortega told reporters.

Mr. Reagan is to speak to the Organisation of American States in Washington on Wednesday. White House officials say the speech will outline a timetable for resumption of U.S. aid to the contra rebels.

Mr. Ortega said the speech could lead to "a new military situation where the intervention of American troops cannot be disregarded."

Hymn-chanting fanatics clash with Ugandan troops, 130 reportedly killed

KAMPALA (R) — Hymn-singing followers of a rebel priestess launched suicidal attacks on Ugandan troops on Monday and 130 were killed, government field commanders reported.

The followers of priestess Alice Lakwena died like hundreds before them — charging into battle in east Uganda smeared with a so-called magic ointment they believe protects them from bullets.

More than 500 members of Lakwena's "Holy Spirit Movement" are reported to have been killed in the past four days and tallies of the dead in the rebellion total several thousands.

But Lakwena — described by Ugandans as a beautiful and devout prophetess in her early 30s — still has an army of at least 5,000 in the field.

Her troops were seen crossing a main road last week. They told residents they planned to attack

Tororo, on the highway from Kenya to the Ugandan capital, Kampala. The road is the lifeline of this landlocked East African country.

Kampala press reports said Lakwena broke through an army attempt to encircle her force, taking with her a long-range field gun hauled by donkeys and a heavily-armed bodyguard.

Lakwena's sect combines elements of Christianity with African sorcery but the roots of the revolt are tribal.

Her followers belong to the Acholi, a northern tribe whose members headed the short-lived military government that President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) drove from power in Kampala early last year.

Many of them are also former soldiers, resentful that Museveni's successful southern-

based revolution ended their tribe's domination of Uganda's armed forces.

They march into battle singing Roman Catholic hymns translated into their tribal language. They believe Lakwena is a living saint and a powerful sorceress and go into battle poorly armed. They fight with their trousers rolled up to the knees.

According to NRA commanders in the area, Monday's fighting took place at Mirikit, 50 kilometres south of Mbale and 12 kilometres south of Kayiti, the scene of another large battle on Friday.

Radio Uganda quoted a Defence Ministry statement on Monday saying the army killed 280 rebels on Friday and in follow-up operations over the weekend.

Local people helping troops killed 210 more rebels, the statement added.

Shevardnadze in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has praised Uruguay for its political independence, calling the seaside nation "a good and old friend."

"We have always appreciated the high level of independence shown by your actions," Mr. Shevardnadze said at Carrasco international airport as he arrived Monday for a two-day state visit.

Uruguay in 1926 became the first country in South America to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shevardnadze will meet with President Julio Sanaguinetti, who in 1985 was elected to replace the military government that ruled for 12 years. Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias held a lunch for Mr. Shevardnadze, who paid homage to local hero Jose Artigas.

The Soviets are reported to be interested in increasing trade ties, primarily for Uruguayan grain and beef. Bilateral trade amounted to \$26 million in 1986, down from \$60 million trade in 1984.

Mr. Shevardnadze, 59, came to Montevideo after a five-day stay in Argentina, two of which he spent recuperating from exhaustion. He earlier journeyed to Brazil and the United States.

The highlight of Mr. Shevardnadze's tour so far came when he and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz signed an agreement in principle to reduce short- and medium-range nuclear missiles.

His trip has helped lay the groundwork for a tour next year of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and possibly Mexico by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. No date has been set.

In Argentina, Mr. Shevardnadze spoke of the need to resolve the continuing Falklands Island sovereignty conflict between Britain and Argentina, which led to a 74-day war in 1982. British forces won the war.

Lonely heart pays six years' pay for bogus bride

LONDON (R) — A 52-year-old bachelor, his passion fired by forged love letters, handed over his weekly pay for six years to workmate who promised marriage to his sister, a court heard on Monday. Prosecutor David Crigman said hotel worker Michael Cardew, who parted with more than £12,000 (\$19,000), was duped into believing the money was paying the cost of a wedding and a house to himself and the "sister," Connie. But hotel cellarman Gerald Bellamy's promised bride was bogus and he used the money to buy up a collection of porcelain, the court in Worcester, central England, was told. Bellamy once introduced Cardew briefly to teenage girl who posed as Connie and then nurtured his interest with forged letters promising: "long to squeeze and hug you tight in my arms, looking forward to our wedding day. All my love, darling."

Transkei gets woman premier

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The black homeland of Transkei made history on Monday by choosing a tribal princess as prime minister, the highest title achieved by a woman in South Africa. Stella Sigau, the minister of posts, was nominated by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party to replace George Matanzima, ousted by the army in an anti-corruption drive last month. Sigau, who has pledged to clean up corruption, has been billed as "the iron lady" by local media and the "national black Margaret Thatcher" by Transkei Foreign Minister Caleb Songca. Transkei, an impoverished Indian Ocean territory reserved for the Xhosa tribe under Pretoria's policy of racial separation, is one of 10 South African homelands. They are not recognised by any foreign country.

Israeli industrialist held in scheme to put cockroaches in cheese

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli police said Monday they arrested a 45-year-old industrialist on charges he tried to blackmail a dairy company by threatening to put cockroaches in its cream cheese. The suspect, Yehochaim Shimoni, had demanded about \$130,000 worth of diamonds from the Strauss company in exchange for not carrying out the threat, said a police investigator. Shimoni, owner of a small factory for coffee substitutes, allegedly started to blackmail Strauss four months ago because he had financial problems, police said. Shimoni was arrested Thursday during a setup engineered by police and Strauss Chairman Michael Strauss, the investigator said. In the setup, Strauss placed a pack of Winston cigarettes supposedly containing the diamonds on a table in a Tel Aviv cafe ringed by 200 plainclothes police officers. "The blackmailer ran to the table, grabbed the box and fled through the backdoor," the investigator said. Police officers chased Shimoni and arrested him, the investigator said. He said Shimoni, who does not have a criminal record, is cooperating with authorities. The investigator said Shimoni threatened to leak letters that he would purchase containers of Strauss cream cheese, place cockroaches inside and return them to store shelves. Shimoni initially demanded that the diamonds be dropped by a plane in a deserted area, the investigator said. Police pretended to comply and twice sent a small plane to the rendezvous, but purposely botched the operation both times.

Professional card shark dies

NEW YORK (AP) — Professional card counter Kenneth Uston, who was barred from New Jersey casinos and other gaming halls around the world for his skill at winning blackjack, died last month, friends and family members say. Uston, 52, was found dead in his Paris apartment on Sept. 19, according to his relatives and acquaintances. Friends authorities do not suspect foul play and believe Uston died of natural causes, said his sister, Lynn Uston. The flamboyant card shark, who had an undergraduate degree from Yale University and a master's degree in business administration from Harvard University, began playing blackjack professionally after mastering the art of mentally keeping track of cards dealt during a game.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARIF
1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ973 ♠AJ1076 ♠K5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
- Q2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠Q7 ♠10872 ♠KQ6 ♠Q654
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?
- Q3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠Q7 ♠10872 ♠KQ6 ♠Q654
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
- Q4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q3 ♠KJ652 ♠Q7 ♠K7542
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
- Q5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠Q10932 ♠K96 ♠AJ93 ♠Q
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?
- Q6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K3 ♠KQJ1093 ♠AJ1082
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?